Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 155 No. 8 February 21, 1949

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Phenol Export Limitation Removal Planned by OIT

The removal of quantity limitations on the export of phenol is understood to have been decided upon by the Office of International Trade and will be announced shortly. It is expected that the announcement may be contained in the next issue of the agency's *Current Export Bulletin*.

Phenol is currently under an export quota of 7,500,000 pounds for the first quarter of this year and a week ago it was announced that the same quota would apply to exports during the second quarter. Supplies have been increasing rapidly during the past several months, however, while demand from abroad has been decreasing and it is because of this situation that it has been decided to place the product under open-end export control.

The lifting of quantity limitations on the amount that can be exported does not mean that the product can be exported under general license. It means only that there is no limit on the amount to be exported and exporters are no longer required to file their export applications by a certain date. The product remains on the positive list and validated licenses must be obtained from the OIT before shipments can be made out of the country.

U. S. Procurement Methods Overhauling Recommended

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended on February 14 that the Federal government overhaul its procurement activities to provide more coordination among the agencies and greater centralization of policy-making.

The commission suggested that the Federal Bureau of Supply in the Treasury Department be abolished and that a new Bureau of Federal Supply be created in an Office of General Services, which also would have to do with such general activities as records management, and the operation and maintenance of public buildings.

The commission declared that purchasing requires a high degree of professional competence, yet many purchasing offices are not manned with competent personnel. Purchasing operations are unplanned. As evidence of this, it is estimated that approximately half of the several million purchase orders issued annually are for $10 or less. Since the cost of processing a purchase transaction is greatly in excess of $10, the overhead cost is more than the cost of the goods.

It was proposed that the supply bureau be developed primarily, although not exclusively, for policy-making and coordination of the procurement of supplies and other supply functions for the executive departments. It would assign responsibility for the purchase and storage of commodities peculiar to the use of an agency to the agency best suited to make such

—*Continued on page* 79

FSA Cabinet Status Voted by House Group

Over the protests of some of the committee members, the house committee on executive expenditures February 15 voted a favorable report on H. R. 782 to constitute the Federal Security Agency as a new Department of Welfare with cabinet status. The measure may be taken up for passage on the house floor this week.

Objections of some of the committee members were not directly primarily against the bill, but rather at the action of the majority in reporting the measure without awaiting the report of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government on the health and welfare problem.

The bill reported by the committee creates the new posts of Secretary of Welfare, an under secretary and two assistant secretaries. All powers, functions and duties of FSA and its constituent units are vested in the new department. At hearings before the committee, representatives of the medical professions favored elevation of the health problems to cabinet status, but thought that the department should be limited to questions of health, and not include education, social security and the other activities of the FSA.

Linseed Oil and Flaxseed Price Policy Unchanged

No change is contemplated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its price policy on disposition of its stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed prior to the end of the current fiscal year on June 30, 1949, the agency has announced.

Under present policy all sales must return full cost of acquisition, handling, storage and shrinkage. An announcement of policy for the first half of the new fiscal year will be made prior to June 1. The CCC has available for sale 1,800 carloads of linseed oil and 20,000,000 bushels of flaxseed from supplies it has purchased in bolstering the market.

Copper Import Taxes Suspension Approved

The house voted unanimously on February 16 to suspend all import taxes on copper for another two year period beginning April 1 next. The suspension, which applies to taxes imposed by section 3425 of the internal revenue code, applies to all articles of copper other than copper sulphate.

In discussing the suspension bill (H.R. 2313) on the floor of the house, Representative Wilbur D. Mill, of Arkansas, said that industry continues to be faced with a critical shortage of copper, which last year amounted to approximately 400,000 short tons.

He said that not only the users but the producers of copper have joined in support of continued suspension of the tax. Government agencies also support the suspension, he added, not only in the interests of meeting the quantitive requirements of industry and the national defense, but also in maintaining the current price of copper and thereby providing an anti-inflationary effect.

Export Control Bill Passed By House, Returned to Senate

The house passed the administration's export control extension bill on February 17 by a roll call vote of 259 to 102. A slight difference in language was made in the measure from the form in which it previously had passed the senate and it must go back to that body for final action before it is transmitted to the White House for the President's signature.

As passed, the bill (S. 548) extends the export control authority from February 28 next until June 30, 1951.

Antibiotics Amendment Hearing Becomes Drug Certification Debate

Representatives of the drug industry began sitting down with officials of the Food and Drug Administration last week to start drafting a "general amendment" that will empower the agency to certify products in the antibiotics field without having to get specific authorization from Congress for each new drug. But there is no indication as to when the legislation will be in shape for presentation to Congress for its approval.

The group working with the FDA on the proposed law is composed of John I. Powers of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Frank O. Taylor of Parke Davis & Co., and Leslie Harrop of the Upjohn Co., representing the American Drug Manufacturers Association; Benjamin Carey of Lederle Laboratories, Inc., and David Rash of Winthrop-Stearns Co., representing the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and James F. Hodge of the Proprietary Association of America.

At the first meeting with FDA officials in closed session, the working group made very little headway towards agreeing upon a general amendment and will meet again on February 23. The first matter that the group took up was the question of decertifying antibiotics. It will next consider the reasons for certification, the definition of antibiotics, the criteria for determining when a drug needs to be certified, and the criteria for determining when a drug can be decertified.

Before the next meeting the industry members hope to have prepared a study of the scientific background that is required for the presentation of a petition to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency seeking the decertification of an antibiotic. Such petitions can be made to the administrator under the penicillin certification law and hearings are held to develop the facts on which the administrator may base his decision.

It is believed that if the study now being made by the industry members of what should be included in the petition in the way of scientific evidence favoring decertification meets with the satisfaction of the industry, a petition will be presented shortly thereafter requesting the administrator to decertify penicillin G.

The working committee was selected following a full morning's debate February 15 between industry representatives and FDA officials on the general subject of the certification of drugs. The discussions disclosed a lack of understanding and a strong desire for knowledge within the industry as to the criteria that would be followed in the selection of drugs for certification. Nor did the explanations of the FDA do much to clarify the problem.

Dunbar Opens Meeting

The meeting was opened by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, who explained that the purpose of calling the industry together was to have a full and free discussion of the subject of a general amendment which he thought should be written into law in preference to piecemeal legislation naming specific products that should be certified.

The chief spokesman for the industry was Mr. Harrop. He said that the moving interest for a general amendment has been from the FDA rather than the industry. The talk about writing a general amendment, he said, first began in 1946 and the thing that the industry is fearful of is an amendment that can be twisted around

—*Continued on page* 83

Streptomycin Stocks At All-Time High

Stocks of streptomycin reached a new record total of 6,687,406 grams on January 31 in spite of the lifting of all controls over the export of the drug, except to Europe, by the Office of International Trade earlier in the month, according to industry reports to the Office of Domestic Commerce. Stocks at the end of December amounted to 6,165,669 grams.

Production, exports and domestic civilian use of streptomycin also were up during the month. January production amounted to 5,971,401 grams, as compared with 5,282,408 grams in December; exports, as reported by producers and primary distributors, amounted to 3,747,412 grams, as compared with 2,957,541 grams in December, and domestic civilian requirements were placed at 1,306,385 grams in January, against 1,027,214 grams for December.

It was noted by ODC that the exports figures are probably a minimum, since they do not include probable exports by secondary distributors. The agency said that increased domestic requirements is believed to be due to these three causes:—(1) the reduction that has occurred in the price, (2) the medical profession is getting more accustomed to using the drug, and (3) the introduction of dihydrostreptomycin, which is less toxic than other forms.

Tar Acid Oil, Petroleum Export Quotas Increased

The Office of International Trade has removed quantitative limitations on the export of residual fuel oil and has announced supplemental export quotas for the first quarter of 1949 for tar acid oil and certain petroleum products. The additional quotas are:—

Tar acid oil, 20,000 pounds; aviation motor fuel, 530,000 barrels, with the proviso that all applications for shipment from west coast ports will be severaly screened; automotive and other motor fuel and gasoline, 990,000 barrels for licensing only for shipment from east and Gulf coast ports; kerosene, 750,000 barrels, and gas oil and distillate fuel oil, 2,000,000 barrels.

Price Trend Keeps On Dipping

Although the fats and oils group made a slight price gain—its first in twelve weeks—the general trend in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was still downward last week. There was a slight gain also in essential oils, but cuts in lead arsenate, isopropyl alcohol, and a number of animal products pushed the overall index down another 0.3 point. That was a bit less than last year's cut; so the number is now 6.8 points below the 1948 mark.

The markets had no definite characteristic other than quietness. It was government buying for shipment abroad and obstructed shipping of copra that put oils and fats at higher levels. A sizeable order for an oil not on that list doubtless could have effected some shading. The indefiniteness of conditions was exemplified by a boost for egg yolk and a cut for egg albumen; an advance in bonemeal and reductions in dried blood and tankage; higher quotations on carnauba wax, lower on candelilla; silver up, platinum down. The only consistent groups were edible vegetable oils going up and casein, milk powder, and soybean protein on the downside.

Production has caught up with demand in almost all lines of heavy chemicals—even chlorine and chlorinated solvents. About the only short item is nickel sulphate, and heavy demand is responsible in that instance. Demand for paint materials has not come up to expectations. Pigments and dry colors have acquired a goodly measure of ease. Several synthetic resins were priced lower during the week.

Puzzling over the why, what, and how long of the time out for readjustment is beginning to induce fidgets here and there. The feeling is not helped by the profitless pricing which is more than a pending threat in some places. There is a deal of rumor-hearing on what is going to be cut next, but, with the exception of glycerin, the commodities involved do not give any strong indications of weakness. In several lines producers appear to be facing a choice of reducing prices or reducing production. In almost all such instances it is obvious that costs will not permit much, if any, shaving of profits. And it is quite generally believed that even where prices might be lowered there would be no compensating increase in buying.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 18, 1949	Feb. 11, 1949	Feb. 20, 1948
140.1	140.4	146.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.8

Antibiotics Research Forum Of Health Inst. April 11-12

Research scientists from all parts of the country have been invited to discuss recent advances in antibiotics research at the second national symposium to be held under the auspices of the antibiotics study section of the National Institute of Health on April 11 and 12 at the Department of Agriculture auditorium in Washington.

The first symposium was held two years ago, at which time thirty-seven papers were presented providing the latest information of penicillin, streptomycin, bacitracin, subtilin, tomatin and other chemotherapeutic agents. The antibiotics study section is composed of outstanding authorities who serve as special consultants to the NIH. Scientists and others who wish to address the symposium, or who have original observations to present, should communicate with Dr. Leonard Karel, executive secretary of the antibiotics study section of NIH, Bethesda, Md.

TGA Protests Action at Trade Rules Parley

The Toilet Goods Association, through S. L. Mayhem, its executive vice-president, on February 17 lodged a protest with the Federal Trade Commission concerning conduct of the February 10 hearing on proposed trade practice rules for the cosmetics and toiletries industry.

The protest centers on the activities of Philip Layton, an attorney for FTC, who according to the association, "placed in the record a number of changes and amendments of a highly complicated nature." TGA emphasized that it continues to maintain a neutral stand on present, or future proposals for trade practice rules in the industry.

The petition to acting FTC Chairman Lowell B. Mason, was in the form of three motions and read as follows:—

"1. That the remarks of Philip Layton, a principal attorney of the Federal Trade Commission made at the hearing on the proposed trade practice rules for the cosmetic and toilet preparations industry in Washington on February 10, 1949, and especially those parts which consisted of amendments to the proposed trade practice rules issued by the commission on January 14, 1949, be stricken from the record and have no consideration by the commission in the preparation and final promulgation of trade practice rules for this industry.

Second Hearing Requested

"2. That the amendments and changes to the proposed trade practice rules entered in the record of the hearing by Philip Layton, attorney appearing on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission, be published to the industry and, after a suitable

—*Continued on page 61*

Koppers Plants Damage Not Affecting Output

Explosions that rocked two plants of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, last week will have little affect on normal production schedules, officials of the company reported on Friday.

In Kearny, N. J., a half-filled 2,000-gallon tank of liquid hydrogen cyanide exploded on February 15, injuring two employees, one fatally, and damaging an experimental chemical plant. It was later reported that the blast was caused by vaporization and expansion of gases in the tank.

Twenty-four hours later, the plant at Beaver, Pa., owned jointly by Koppers and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was shaken by a blast that blew the roof off a building which housed production lines for phthalic anhydride. Cause was unknown.

Isopropyl Phenols Offered In Commercial Quantities

The chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, is now offering commercial quantities of the isopropyl phenols. They are now produced in three grades:—Orthoisopropyl phenol, a relatively pure ortho isomer; meta, paraisopropyl phenol, a close boiling mixture of the meta and para isomers, and diisopropyl phenol, a mixture of the dialkylated phenols.

Koppers is producing the compounds in commercial quantities at its plant in Oil City, Pa. Being produced by chemical synthesis rather than by refining of coaltar or byproduct materials, it is possible to expand many times their production.

Pfizer Moves Domestic Sales Staff to Brooklyn

After eighty years at 81 Maiden Lane, New York, the domestic sales department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, has been moved to the Brooklyn headquarters of the company, effective today. The new address is 630 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn 6, and the telephone number is EVergreen 8-3801. The company will continue to hold the historic Maiden Lane building but will use it only as the export sales office.

Monsanto Offers New Type Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, is offering relatively dustless, rapidly-dissolving pellets of sodium pentachlorphenate. It is being sold under the trade name "Santobrite." The pellets were developed by F. A. Linde of the company's organic chemicals division development department and are said to have several advantages over the presently available form of this material.

Goodrich Chemical Promotes Five in Sales Organization; Kenney Appointed Sales Head

Five promotions in the sales organization of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, have been announced by J. R. Hoover, vice-president in charge of sales.

Robert P. Kenney, formerly manager of the international sales department, has been appointed manager of chemical sales, succeeding S. L. Brous, who resigned to join the General Electric Company.

Mr. Kenney has been replaced in international sales by James C. Richards, jr., formerly sales manager of Hycar American rubber and rubber chemicals. W. D. Parrish, former technical service manager for Hycar and rubber chemicals, has been appointed sales manager of that department, and is succeeded as technical service manager by Roger C. Bascom, jr., Hycar sales representative in New England. Roger S. Steller is replacing Mr. Bascom.

Mr. Kenney joined Goodrich Chemical

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J. C. Richards, jr. W. D. Parrish Robert P. Kenney

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries for purchase of materials from the United States amounted to $107,346,000 during the period February 10 through February 17 by the Economic Cooperation Administration. At the same time authorizations were issued for offshore purchases amounting to $15,740,000, while cancellations of previous authorizations totaled $17,146,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$2,805,000 for soybean oil, $1,527,000 for vegetable oils and fats; $230,000 for copper and copper products, $25,000 for nickel and nickel products, $1,953,000 for lard, $1,129,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, and $220,000 for non-metallic minerals, except petroleum, all from the United States; $50,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada, and a decrease of $3,456,000 for peanut oil from Brazil.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$1,300,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Bizone Germany—$1,147,000 for soap, soap stock and fatty acids, $913,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, $601,000 for alcohol, $44,000 for nonmetallic minerals, all from the United States; $56,000 for essential oils, $85,000 for miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products, $241,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, all from Latin America; a decrease of $139,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Uruguay, and a decrease of $20,000 for copra from the Philippines.

To Denmark — $847,000 for soybeans from the United States.

To France—$819,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $3,477,000 for flaxseed, $52,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $2,080,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and $733,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, all from the United States; $46,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Canada; $20,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada; $840,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers, $386,000 for sisal or henequen, $427,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, and $79,000 for medicinal and phar-

—*Continued on page 78*

Nat. Lead Names Collins New Pigments Sales Head

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed J. Gordon Collins to direct sales of new products developed by its pigment division. In this capacity he will operate from the company's New York offices, and will maintain liaison with the new products development department, the research laboratories and all sales personnel.

Prior to joining the National Lead organization, Mr. Collins was sales manager of the Michigan Chemical Corporation, and had formerly been associated with the U. S. Rubber Company for fourteen years. His last eight years with U. S. Rubber were as sales manager of the chemical division.

Morrish Joins Firmenich

Edward P. Morrish, formerly technical director and perfumer for Jacqueline Cochran, Inc., New York, has been appointed technical director of the perfumery division of Firmenich & Co., also New York.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Cetyltrimethyl ammonium acetate.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Phorin.
Polyoxyallylene monolaurate
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers—Algeria, Germany (British Zone).
Tanneries—Eire.

R. J. Prentiss Retires; King Elected President

Richard J. Prentiss, president of R. J. Prentiss & Co., botanical drugs, chemicals and insecticides, New York, has retired from that post but will maintain offices at the firm's headquarters, 110 William street, to act in an advisory capacity.

The officers who will be charged with control of the Prentiss business are Harold R. King, president; Charles Hermann, vice-president in charge of the chemical division; A. W. Bevernick, vice-president and western manager, with offices in Chicago; John W. Purcell, newly elected vice-president in charge of eastern sales, and J. Miller, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Prentiss started his business career with J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York, in 1919, following his discharge from the navy. He joined the brokerage firm of W. Benkert & Co. in 1920, purchased it from the Benkert estate in 1927 and, prefering merchandising, closed the brokerage in 1931 and formed R. J. Prentiss & Co. The firm now has factories at Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and a sales office in Chicago.

Major in Army

Mr. Prentiss was inducted into the Army on November 30, 1942, and served in the Office of the Surgeon General. Upon his discharge early in 1945 he held the rank of Major.

Mr. King has been associated with the company for approximately seventeen years and formerly was vice-president. Mr. Hermann was associated with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, when he joined Prentiss about seven years ago. Mr. Bevernick has been a vice-president of the company for fifteen years and Mr. Purcell, newly elected vice-president, has been on the sales staff for more than ten years. Mr. Miller has been associated with Mr. Prentiss for twenty-eight years.

U.S. Foreign Shipping Inedible Tallow to Japan

The United States Foreign Corporation, New York, is now in the process of loading 325 metric tons of inedible tallow for shipment to Japan under a contract with Boeki Cho, the Japanese Board of Trade.

United States Foreign was awarded the contract after the United States Quartermaster Purchasing Office, acting for the Supreme Command Allied Powers, discovered that the supplier to whom the contract had been granted originally was unable to deliver the tallow within an allotted time.

United States Foreign was able to fulfill the schedule required by SCAP at the same price bid by the initial supplier. The sale was closed at 19.5 cents per pound, c.i.f. Japanese port. In order that the shipment might proceed, it was necessary for SCAP to intervene so that the export permit, drawn in the name of the original firm, could be transferred to United States Foreign.

Diamond to Increase Md. Alkalies Output by 30%

With completion of additional capacity now scheduled for early Spring, present production of chlorine and caustic soda at the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, will be stepped up approximately 30 percent, the company announced February 18.

Expansion of facilities at the plant was understaken when the government extended to 1967 the lease originally granted the company in 1946.

Edgewood is one of four chlorine-caustic soda producing facilities operated by Diamond. Newest is the company's $14,500,000 electrochemical plant at Houston, Tex., which went into operation last year. Other plants are at Painesville, Ohio, and Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Boiler and tank cleaning materials, Antwerp, Belgium (DG-1).

Chemicals, Hamburg, Germany (DG12); Seoul, Korea (DG-3).

Cottonseed oil and shortening plant equipment, Karachi, Pakistan (DG-4).

Dyes, Seoul, Korea (DG-3).

Fats and oils (edible and inedible), Hamburg, Germany (DG-2).

Pharmaceutical products, Seoul, Korea (DG-3).

Refractory earths for glass manufacture, Empoli, Italy (DG-5).

Tallow, Hamburg, Germany (DG-2).

Waxes, Hamburg, Germany (DG-2).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress got its first look last week at the details of the administration's plan for control of the nation's productive economy, and the gasps that went up, particularly from the Republicans, foreshadowed a long, tortuous road ahead before its enactment. Republicans charged Mr. Truman with attempting to out-Wallace Henry Wallace.

This is what the peacetime proposal calls for:—(1) Authority for government loans for industry expansion or, where needed, to actually construct facilities; (2) restoration of priority and allocation powers over scarce materials; (3) standby power to impose price-controls on commodities in short supply where price increases would affect the cost of living, industrial production, or national defense; (4) authority for purchase of essential raw materials abroad for government use or resale to private industry; and (5) limited control powers over wages of workers employed in plants manufacturing articles under price-controls.

The bill was the second installment of the administration's three-point economic program. Part one was the export-control bill now on the way to the White House and the two-year extension of rent-controls now under committee consideration. Part three is yet to come. It will include amendments to the commodity exchange act to give government more control over speculation in commodities, and stiffer controls over bank reserves and consumer credits.

The program is based on the theory of the President's economic advisers that powerful inflationary influences are still endangering the nation and, unless checked, could lead to an ultimate crash.

Export Controls Tightened

The Office of International Trade has just closed another loophole in its control machinery that had made it possible for unscrupulous exporters to engage in fraudulent practices. Every shipment to Europe now must be accompanied by a license made out on safety paper, whether the commodity involved is a nonpositive-list item or not.

The agency first issued its safety-paper license requirement last October, covering only positive-list items, after disclosures before Congressional committees of how some exporters would change the authorized amounts of commodities that were to be exported, with the result that shipments of some commodities greatly exceeded established quotas. Exporters would simply erase the amount approved for license and substitute a higher figure. Or, in the case of nonpositive-list items, rub out the commodity licensed and substitute something else.

Applications for licenses still may be made to OIT on form IT-419, but this form also is undergoing revision and a form will be announced in about three months. Applicants who ordinarily have their applications printed at their own expense should take note of this announcement before putting in another printing order for a batch of IT-419 forms.

Exports to China Cramped

Exporters with contracts, or seeking contracts, for the sale of commodities which are on the positive list for delivery anywhere in China needn't look toward Washington too hopeful of getting clearance of their export licenses. These just aren't being authorized.

Licensing of positive-list commodity shipments to China was suspended shortly after the Nationalist government began falling apart from the military victories of the Communist armies and will remain in suspension until official Washington makes up its mind on what is to be done about the rest of China. It doesn't appear that this will occur very soon.

Probably our largest shipments to China in the chemical lines have been dyestuffs, fertilizers, and pharmaceuticals. China also was a good market for petroleum, but its largest imports from the United States were cereals.

Storage for Surplus Foods

The Department of Agriculture is fearful that there will be such a surplus of foodstuffs in some lines this year and that there will be no place to put it. In anticipation of the worst, two moves have been started.

First, Congress is being asked to strike out the provision of the Commodity Credit Corporation charter which limits the agency in the amount of new storage facilities it can erect; and second, an across-the-board study has been started of the general agricultural storage problem. Congress has the matter of amending the CCC charter under consideration now, and a survey of overall storage needs is already underway by a committee of experts working out of the San Francisco office of PMA.

Congress wrote the prohibition against CCC expanding its storage operations last year at the behest of private storage operators. Without adequate storage facilities, CCC lending operations have to be curtailed. It is estimated that CCC has about $5,000,000,000 available for price-support operations and plans to use all of it by June 30, 1950. This means that a tremendous quantity of grains, butter,

—*Continued on page 34*

British Industries Fair to Feature Chemicals

Applied technology and research have, during the last few months, led to considerable developments in Britain's chemical industry and these developments will be reflected in the chemical section of the British Industries Fair, which will be held in London and Birmingham from May 2 to 13.

One interesting development has been the opening of a large coking plant at Consett, Durham, England. This consists of fifty-four coke ovens and byproduct plants and is already in full operation. Laporte Chemicals Ltd., of Luton, Bedfordshire, has opened a new factory at Warrington, Lancashire, for the production of hydrogen peroxide. As will be shown at the 1949 Fair, hydrogen peroxide is produced in all strengths and purities to suit indivdual requirements.

May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, will again display its vast range of products, among which will be the horticultural preparation "Planofix" which is an alpha-naphthalene acetic acid formulation with spreader. Planofix is a pre-harvest fruit drop inhibitor for apples and pears —fruit stalks sprayed with the solution in water do not form prematurely the abscission layer which causes fruit to drop. It costs less than two cents a bushel to use.

High Speed Fixing Negatives

"Amfix," prepared and to be shown by the same firm, is for the high speed fixing of photographic plates, films and prints. Based on ammonium thiosulphate and containing no hypo, "Amfix" is a new approach to the problem of high speed fixing negatives and prints are permanently fixed and hardened in seconds, instead of minutes.

A stabilized color developer, "Genochrome," is also to be shown by this firm. This is an SO compound of para-diethylamino aniline and is said to give solutions which are much more stable than those of the normally used hydrochloride solutions.

A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, will again display an extensive range of products, including the "Ilanthenes," single chemical entities possessing the quality of high persistent floral notes combined with low volatility, developed to eliminate the use of unstable aldehydes in perfumes. "Ilanthenes" can withstand extreme temperatures, thus finding application in soaps and alkalies.

Perfume Materials and Cosmetics

This firm also specializes in the production of sulphur dioxide which will be displayed in cylinders, syphons and sulphume containers for fumigation. A vast range of perfume materials is marketed, also make-up cosmetics and a special series of export perfumes. Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals, food preservatives, solvents and chemical intermediates will be on view, in a total of over 1,200 products, well indicative of the productivity of Britain in this industry.

A firm with large-scale production plants in Britain, Canada, and Australia, Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., London, will be giving a special display of its "Santomerse No. 1," a wetting agent with powerful detergent properties. It is unaffected by hard water and is stable in both acid and alkali. Supplied in the form of neutral flakes, "Santomerse No. 1" finds wide application in the textile and other industries—and as a household detergent.

This firm will also emphasize the use of "Syton W-20," which has been evolved for textile finishing. It is an odorless, nontoxic, 15 percent colloidal dispersion of silica in water; as an anti-lubricant it

—*Continued on page 41*

AMA Reveals Plan For National Health

A twelvepoint program on national health was offered February 13 by the American Medical Association, outspoken foe of compulsory health legislation. The plan was a counter-proposal to the compulsory health insurance bills now before Congress.

Although no steps have been taken as yet to obtain Congressional action on the program, it is likely that AMA will find champions for it on Capitol Hill. At least two senators have indicated desire to sponsor legislation that would avoid compulsory insurance requirements. AMA's proposed program follows:—

1. Creation of a Federal Department of Health of Cabinet status with a secretary who is a doctor of medicine and the coordination and integration of all Federal health activities under this department, except for the military activities of the medical services of the armed forces.

2. Promotion of medical research through a national science foundation with grants to private institutions which have facilities and personnel sufficient to carry on qualified research.

Aid Through the States

3. Further development and wider coverage by voluntary hospital and medical-care plans to meet the cost of illness, with extension as rapidly as possible into rural areas. Aid through the states to the indigent and medically indigent by the utilization of voluntary hospital and medical-care plans with local administration and local determination of needs.

4. Establishment in each state of a medical-care authority to receive and administer funds with proper representation of medical and consumer interest.

5. Encouragement of prompt development of diagnostic facilities, health centers and hospital services, locally origi-

—*Continued on page 58*

Celanese Denaturant Use In Alcohol Authorized

A new denaturant for completely denatured alcohol was authorized by the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, Treasury Department, by circular A. T. No. 1026 under date of February 9. The new denaturant is a mixture of higher ketones and acetals and is designated simply as CS-501. It is manufactured by the chemical division of the Celanese Corporation of America.

The denaturant is said to be similar to "Dehydrol-O" manufactured by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the government announcement states that CS-501 may be used in lieu of it, in equal parts in completely denatured alcohol formulas Numbers 12 and 14. CS-501 is priced at 50c. per gallon in tankcars.

Formula CD-12 would require the addition of one gallon per every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160 proof, while formula CD-14 would require three gallons for every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of 160 or more proof.

Correspondence with respect to this circular should be marked with the symbols AT:LB, and addressed to the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, Washington 25, D. C., and marked for the attention of Carroll E. Mealey, deputy commissioner.

Advance Paint's New Plant Now Producing

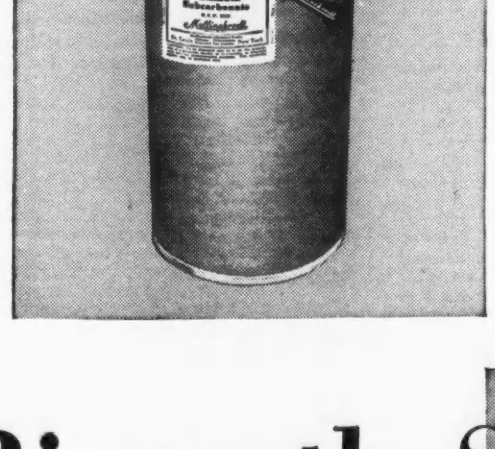
The new $2,000,000 plant of the Advance Paint Company, Indianapolis, has been recently placed into production. The company specializes in industrial coatings and finishes, including enamels, lacquers, varnishes, stains and fillers. It also produces interior and exterior house paints which are distributed through a subsidiary, Advance Paint Products, Inc.

Wm. S. Merrell Elects Getman Vice-President

Frank N. Getman, secretary of Wm. S. Merrell Company, manufacturing pharmacist, Cincinnati, was elected vice-president and assistant general manager of the company at a meeting of the board of directors on February 15. Herman W. Schuster was advanced to assistant comptroller-treasurer and John F. Bradley was named assistant secretary.

Interdonati Leaves Penick

Henry R. Interdonati, manager of the chemical department of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has resigned from the company. Mr. Interdonati will announce his future plans at a later date.



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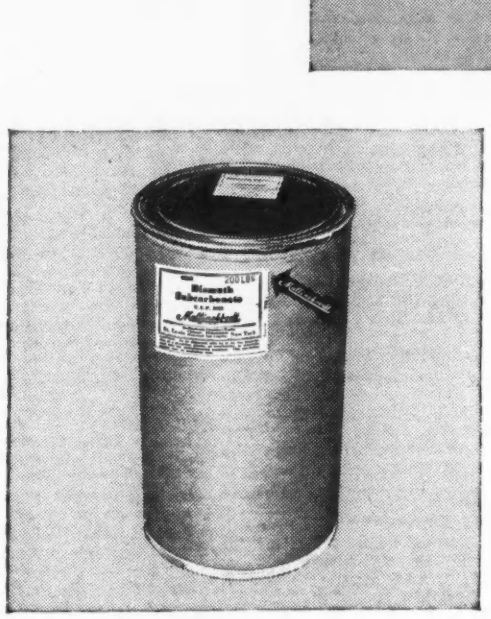
U.S.P. Light	52	Suspensions
U.S.P.	32	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Heavy	27	Tablets
Bismuth Subnitrate		
N.F. VIII	32	Powders Suspensions All-purpose use
N.F. Heavy Powder	26	Tablets
Bismuth Subsalicylate		
U.S.P.	120	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Special	130	Suspensions Powders of great bulk



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Cardanol Esters and Ethers

Resin—Raw materials (U.S. 2284369) for making resins.

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Plastics—Base material in making plastic substance claimed to have many interesting commercial possibilities; —(1) to enlarge the field of application of cellulosic plastics; (2) because of its design possibilities, colorability, and certain mechanical and physical properties, to give advantages in various ways; (3) to have the best balance of desirable characteristics; (4) to be processible into finished articles by injection and extrusion moulding, the products being characterized by an unusual surface luster and brilliant mould finish attained without any mechanical polishing.

2:7-Diaminoacridin

Disinfectant—Reported as potent bactericide.

Diethylaminoethanol Oleate

Chemical—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in compounding compositions, especially with hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making creams, lotions, shampoos, and other preparations.

Disinfectant—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making germicides and deodorizing preparations.

Dye—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making preparations of color lakes and dyes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils and material and synthetic waxes; greasing and other lubricating compositions; wetting compositions.

Ink—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making printing and writing inks.

Leather—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions; fat-liquoring baths.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making cleansing, degreasing, greasing, detersive, polishing, scouring, and waterproofing compositions.

Oilcloth and Linoleum — Emulsifying agent (Germ. 5252821) in making coating compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making asphaltic coatings, paints and varnishes, pigment and shellac emulsions, waterproofing compositions.

Paper—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp articles; sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making insecticidal preparations.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making preparations of kerosene, naphtha, crude petroleum, or heavy petroleum distillates; cutting oils; soluble greases and oils; textile lubricants and other textile oils.

Resin—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making preparations of natural or synthetic resins.

Rubber—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making special preparations used for coating, protecting, decorating, and other surface-treating of rubber goods; preparations of latex and rubber.

Soap—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making various cleansing and scouring compositions.

Stone—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making compositions for treating natural and artificial stone.

Textile—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making dyeing and mercerizing broths; coating, degumming, dressing, finishing, impregnating, kier-boiling, milling, oiling, sizing, soaking, special lubricating, and washing compositions; dispersions used for carbonizing wool, in fulling operations, for degreasing raw wool, or for washing wool; printing pastes.

Pharmaceutical Contact Group Meets Apr. 11-12

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee will hold its next meeting at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 20 and 21, it was announced by Frank O. Taylor, chairman. Among the more important committee reports to be presented for discussion will be those on quality control, on clarity of parenteral solutions, on electronic inspection and on standards for tablet disintegration contemplated for USP XIV and N.F. IX.

Murphy Paint Names Farr Production, Technical Head

The Murphy Paint Company, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has appointed Dr. Henry O. Farr production and technical director.

Dr. Henry O. Farr

In this position Dr. Farr will make his headquarters at the company's offices in Montreal, and will be responsible for manufacturing and technical operations at its plants in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver.

He has been associated with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint division since 1936, and has served as manager of sales of selected oil products since 1946. Prior to joining the company he served in the research department of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.

Borden's Chemical Head

Dr. Edward L. Kropa will join the Borden Company's chemical division on March 1 as chemical director, succeeding Dr. John F. Corwin, who resigned on January 31 after five years' service. For the past twelve years, Dr. Kropa has been with the American Cyanamid Company and has headed up its research on resins and plastics since 1943. Before joining American Cyanamid, he had been a research chemist at the Montclair, N. J., laboratories of Carlton Ellis.

Oil Trades Ass'n Annual Meeting Set for March 15

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on March 15. Those nominated for office are as follows:—

President, H. E. Brandli, Cities Service Oil Company; vice-president, John W. Baker, Philippine Refining Corporation of New York; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, Gulf Oil Corporation. In addition, thirteen members have been proposed for positions on the association's board of directors.

Linseed Association Elects

The Linseed Association of New York has elected J. A. Johansen, manager of the flaxseed department of the National Lead Company, president. Other officers named were:—Carlos Falk, Bunge North American Grain Corporation, vice-president, and Thomas J. Hastings, secretary-treasurer, reelected.

Du Pont Shifts Eight In Rayon Department

Eight personnel changes in the research, sales, and technical service sections of three divisions of the rayon department were announced on February 16 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

Dr. Frank K. Signaigo, assistant director of the pioneering research section at Buffalo, N. Y., has been made director of the acetate research section, succeeding Dr. W. W. Heckert, who recently became assistant manager of the rayon technical division.

Dr. Robert M. Hoffman, manager of the pioneering research section, becomes assistant director there. Henry C. Froehling, manager of the development section of the rayon technical division, has been transferred to the acetate division as New York district sales manager of "Orlon" acrylic fiber. Mr. Froehling succeeds Charles M. Wenrich, previously named district sales manager for acetate rayon yarns in the New York district.

Succeeding Mr. Froehling as manager of the rayon development section will be Dr. Donald F. Holmes, now field research supervisor. D. M. Thornton, III, group leader, has been named field research supervisor.

W. David R. Straughn, district sales manager in the Providence office of the rayon division, is transferred to the acetate division as manager of the technical service section. He has been succeeded by Henry G. Buckley as district sales manager of the rayon division at Providence. Millard G. Gamble, III, of the rayon division's Charlotte, N. C., office, has been appointed district sales representative in charge of rayon staple sales at Providence, succeeding Mr. Buckley.

Plant Food Council Names Committee Heads

The American Plant Food Council has appointed G. T. Cunningham, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the hospitality committee, and A. B. Baker, jr., Bradley & Baker, New York, chairman of the golf committee for its fourth annual meeting, to be held at the Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., on June 19 to 22. All requests for hotel and transportation reservations for non-member firms should be sent to the council at 910 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Drug Club Names Six To Honorary Memberships

The board of governors of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York awarded honorary membership to six members of the drug and chemical industry at a recent meeting. Those honored were:—F. H. Leonhardt, president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; E. V. Killeen, George Lueders & Co.; A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; F. H. Stalman and G. M. Diamond, Stalman Company, and C. J. A. Fitzsimmons, Orbis Products Corporation.

Water-Soluble Gum Group Plans March 15 Meeting

The Water-Soluble Gum Association of America will hold its annual dinner at the Plaza hotel, New York, on March 15. Approximately 100 members and guests are expected to attend, including many import agents for foreign shippers. The association is headed by Henry E. Price, of the Colony Import & Export Company, New York.

Proprietary Ass'n Names Entertainment Group Head

The Proprietary Association has appointed T. S. Strong, vice-president of Ellington & Co., New York, chairman of the entertainment committee for its sixty-seventh annual meeting, to be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 1 to 3. Hal James, radio and television director of Ellington & Co., will serve as associate chairman of the committee.

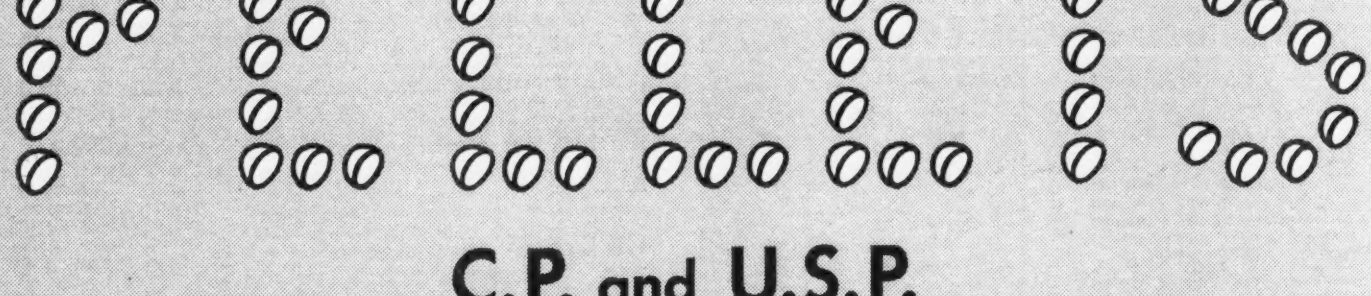
Textile School Deans To Meet March 21-23

The spring meeting of the National Council of Textile School Deans will be held in Charlottesville, Va., on March 21 to 23, according to Edward T. Pickard, secretary of the Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C. The group will hold its sessions at the Institute of Textile Technology.

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.
American Cereal Chemists Association, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, May 15-20.
American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-10.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.
American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-July 1.
American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.
American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 11-12.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington May 2-5.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.
Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 16.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 7-11.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 14-16.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.
Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.
National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.
National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.
National Sanitary Supply Association, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 8-11.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-11.
Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 15.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 9-11.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., June 7-9.
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.
Water Soluble Gum Association of America, Plaza hotel, New York, March 15.

• Easy to weigh • easy to pour
• free from dust • extremely pure



C.P. and U.S.P.

• Baker's SODIUM HYDROXIDE
• Baker's POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

If you use Sodium or Potassium Hydroxide in C.P. or U.S.P. grades—Baker's Pellets may simplify your handling problems. They're easier to weigh—safer and more convenient to use—higher in chemical purity.

Baker's Hydroxides are always pure white, and extremely low in heavy metals and other impurity items—such as chloride, sulphate, phosphate, nitrogen, silica.

They will appeal to manufacturers of plastics, fine soaps, cosmetics, and drugs—photoengravers and electroplaters—and leaders of numerous other industries who find that high purity hydroxides serve to reduce overall production costs.

Baker's high quality standards are offered at no price premium. If you are interested in either Sodium or Potassium Hydroxide in C.P. or U.S.P. grades, write for samples and prices of Baker's Pellets.

Address: J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO., *Executive Offices:* Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 18, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 'bs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs., up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
Betanaxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots lb.12.00 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Capric, tech dms lb. .50 - 50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ - .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb .27½- —
10,500 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double, dist. dms lb. .26¼- .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10½- .11½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10½- .11½
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Petroleum, 185°C. to 205°C., non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 765 - 785
tanks, same basis gal. 665 - —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 72 - 74
tanks, same basis gal. 62 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb 35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Folic, bots gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. 30 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure			s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid		
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Acid, hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .43 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - .91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21½- .21⅝
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb.20.00 - —
smaller lots lb.20.15 - 21.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns lb. .87 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acid, Phosphoric—Althea Root

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. 10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ngs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., works lb. .12½- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19
single pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .18½
triple pressed, bgs lb. .20¼- .21¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Acid, sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.55 - 2.60
powd., bbls lb. 2.60 - 2.65
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., divd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34½- —
tanks, divd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld.E. lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., divd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., divd. E. of Miss R. gal. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss R. gal. .41 - .46
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .27 - —

tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .40 - .45
tanks, same basis gal. .26 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38 - .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .40½- .45½
tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .43½
tanks, same basis gal. .24½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .42 - .47
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —

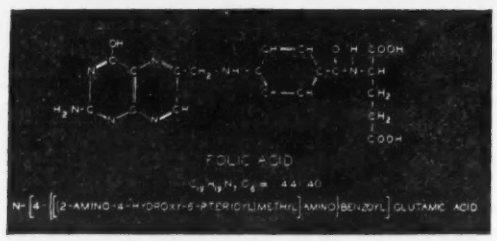
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, divd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - .16½
tanks, divd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R. gal.17.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.47 -17.52
tanks, same basis gal.17.33 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R. gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37 - .42
tanks, same basis gal. .23 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.44 -18.49
tanks, same basis gal.18.30 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .39 - —
tanks, divd gal. .26 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .40½- —
tanks, divd gal. .27½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .42 - —
tanks, divd gal. .29 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs lb. .12¾- .13¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .04 - .15
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-96%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .30 - .35

IMPORTANT MEMBER OF B COMPLEX • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic acid)



FOLIC ACID, an important member of the Vitamin B Complex, is now being used in increasing quantities in multi- and B complex vitamins. Folic Acid has a wide range of application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered to be dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
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Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
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Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
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Alum, Ammonia—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls.,
lb. .20 - .21
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works
lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 04¾- 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 —
20°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11 13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l
lb. 09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —

Aluminum hydroxide, pharmaceutical, 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.,
works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld, lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld, lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .56
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —

Aluminum oxide, optical, high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ½c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns, c.l lb. .35 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 77.50 —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, ton. 30.00 -31.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 40
reagent, jars lb 61 63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
ctns. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½- .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb 80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 —
dom., bgs., western works ton. 58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .39¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .75 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13½- .14
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25

Filtrol* Flexibility

controls a wide range of Oils

Special Filtrol is a scientifically controlled and chemically prepared activated adsorbent. It not only decolorizes vegetable and animal fats and oils but also such "hard to bleach" products as tall oils and fatty acids. Special Filtrol economically removes nature's pigments and decolorizes your oils to uniform low colors.

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FILTROL CORPORATION

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PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL Filtrol

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10	6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo.	140.00	150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.90
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.75	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	.08
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55	.56
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	88.00	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	79.00	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	59.00	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	52.50	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	49.50	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	35.50	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	30.00	—
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.50	—
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	—
1st, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	.12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration,, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	—
80-100 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	13.50	15.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.35	12.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	.40	—
10,000 units	vial	.78	—
50,000 units	vial	2.86	—
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.78	.80
Barbital, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.11	.13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	.19
Stearate, cns., 1-ton up	lb.	.39	.40
smaller lots	lb.	.40	.41
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	.90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	.53
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	21	—
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio,	gal.	.20	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.	lb.	.20	.28
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. cns., works	lb.	.90	1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	.70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.88	1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22½
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.45	4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.95	3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.65	2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	3.90	9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works	lb.	21	23½
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.21½	.24
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—

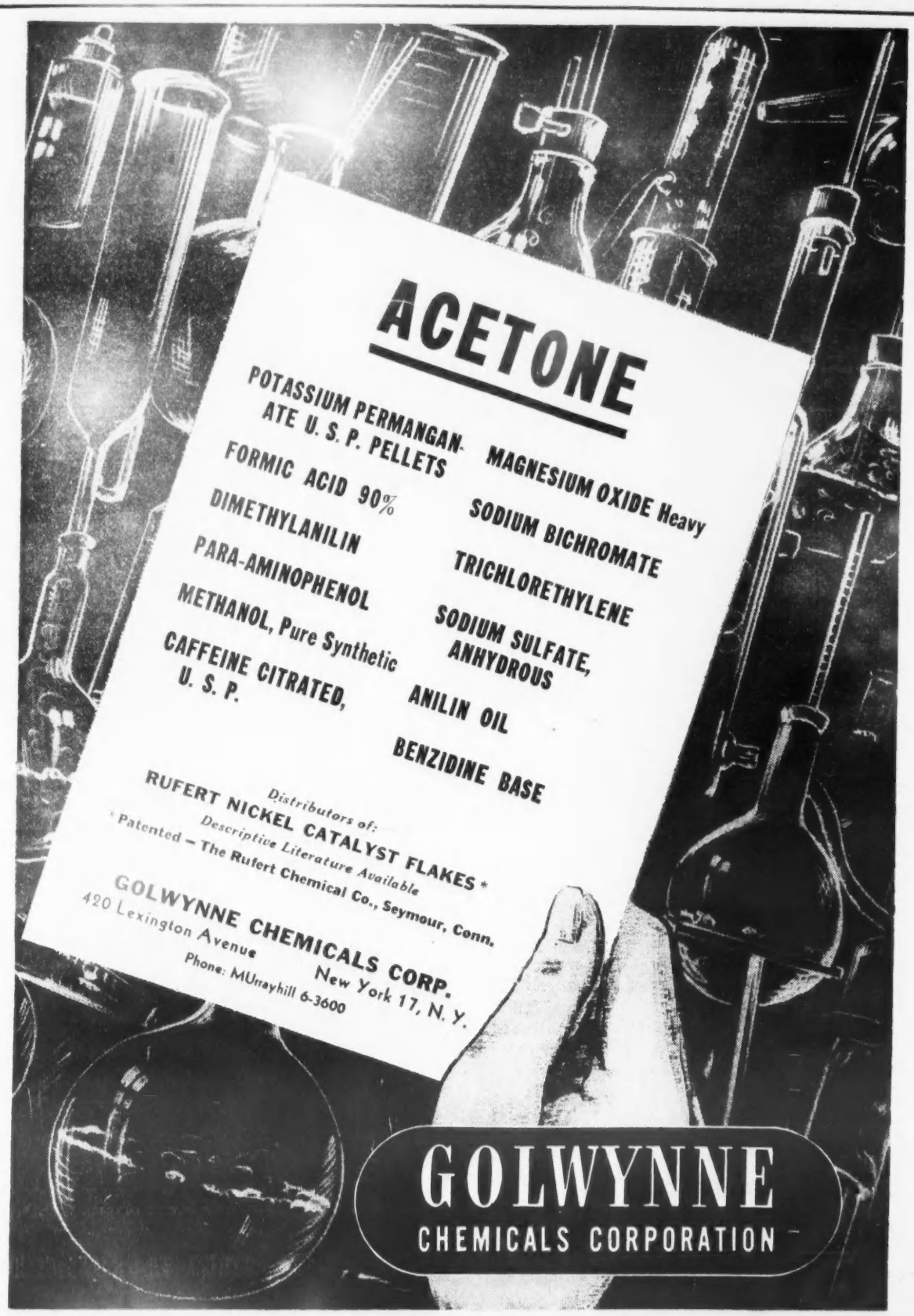
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.73	.80
Betaphenylethylamine dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.43	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.15	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.50	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	4.90	—
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.50	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., dms	lb.	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	13¾	—
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point	lb.	17	19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	21¾	22¾

Carload price 1½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	07¼6	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	11¼	117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	06¾	—
bgs., cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	13¾	—
Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
cns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05	—
cns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
cns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.78	.82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.48	.52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	100.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	—
pulp, 66%-70%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—

Arecoline Hydrobromide—Blue, Prussian

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs	unit-ton	8.50	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago,	unit-ton	8.50	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	17	.19
l.c.l.	lb.	18	.23
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.56	.67
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	—
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	3.85
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb.	.60	.79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Tungstic	lb.	4.00	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.51	—
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—



Blue, Soda—Calcium Phenolsulphonate

Blue, soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.00 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb .55 .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .08 .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip),
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .43 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.76.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
Borax, tech., granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $4e per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

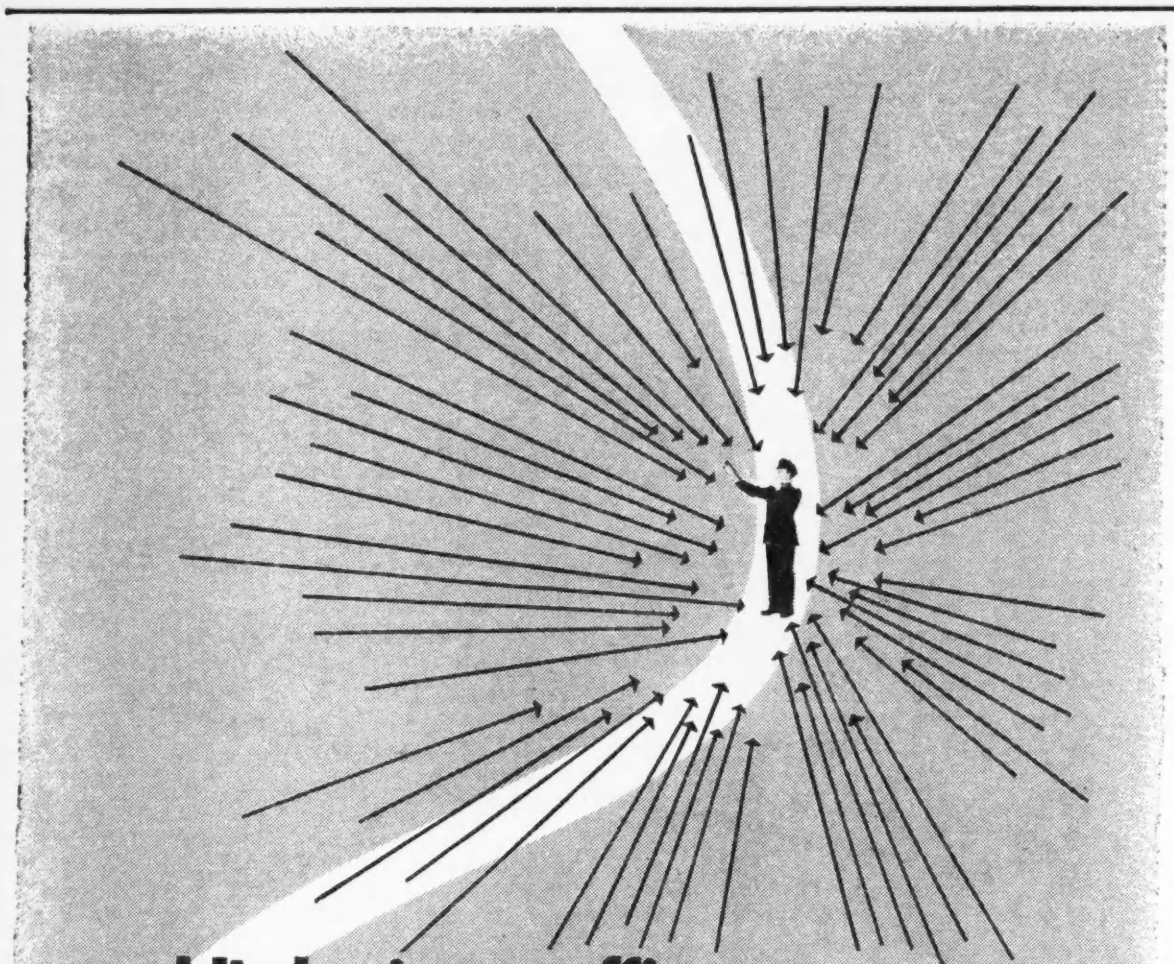
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., divd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05½ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl),
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd lb. No stocks
tanks, divd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., divd lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., divd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .83
peeled, bls lb .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 - 59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls lb. .65 - .72
cns. lb. .85 - .90
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
cns. lb. .76 - .83
Glycerophosphate, NF, 8lb. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 - 28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .30 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60



That thin band of paint running down the middle of the highway is the world's busiest traffic cop. It talks to motorists night and day, telling them when to stay on their own side of the road and when they may pass other cars. It saves lives, keeps traffic orderly on America's most heavily travelled highways.

To do its job right, it must cover asphalt perfectly, without "bleeding," so that it can be seen clearly at all times; it must not yellow or darken under sunlight, or wash away in rain, snow or sleet; it must dry rapidly without leaving tracks from speeding tires. Above all, it must be able to stand up under the grinding punishment of 50-ton trucks and trailers month after month without cracking or wearing away.

CSC butanol, butyl acetate and dibutyl phthalate help make America's highway markers the toughest as well as the busiest traffic cops in the world. In lacquer formulations these CSC solvents and plasticizers produce the smoother, tougher, easier-to-apply finishes that reflect your products' quality.

If you manufacture lacquers, we suggest that you re-evaluate your lacquer formulas and see what CSC butanol, butyl acetate and dibutyl phthalate are doing or can do for you.

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10	7.45
feed grade, bgs., works	ton.	105.00	125.00
bbls., 10 or over, works	lb.	.07	.07¾
less than 10, works	lb.	.08	.10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾	—
less, same basis	lb.	.06¼	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.22	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	.24	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb.		.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.38
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
luminous tins, works	lb.	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.32	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97	1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10	3.20
Camphor, natural		No stocks.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
smaller lots	lb.	.60	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.78	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bgs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	5.00	5.25
powd., bgs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.05	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.19½	.20¼
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20	.20¼
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	—
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09	.11¼
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
USP, cbys	lb.	17	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	3.25	3.30
medium, cs	lb.	3.00	3.10
Coorges, cs	lb.	1.80	1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.96	1.98
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	2.00	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.85	1.90
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta,	10 mg.	5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls	100 mg.	2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	67½	—
tins, works	gm.	.62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	—
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.32	—
dms., works milli. units.		.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.09¾	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.25	.25½
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more	lb.	.23¾	.24
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	30	Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, dms., same basis,	lb.	.22½	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.35	.38
broken, bls.	lb.	.28	.29
China, buds	lb.	.28	.28½
rolls, select, cs	lb.	.09½	.10
broken, bls	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Honan, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.25	.26
medium, bls	lb.	.35	.35½
thin, bls.	lb.	.40	.41
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov., ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	115.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	24.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	4.00	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.55	.60
Indian, bgs	lb.	.23	.23½
futures, bgs	lb.	.21	.21¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).	lb.	.21	.21½
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	.58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞	.05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works,	ton.	46.80	59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80	43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	—
tanks	lb.	.0390	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1130
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	—
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	35.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20	2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots	lb.	1.35	—
cyls., 100-lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.85	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	—
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			

SHELL CHEMICAL NOW OFFERS . . .

CH_3-$(CH_2)_n$-CH_3

NORMAL PARAFFINS

OF HIGH PURITY

TYPICAL ANALYSES				
	C_{12}-C_{20}plus	C_{12}-C_{14}	C_{15}-C_{17}	C_{18}-C_{20}plus
Specific Grav. 20/4°C	0.774	0.760	0.773	0.778 @ 35/4°C
Color, Saybolt	Water-white	Water-white	Water-white	Water-white
Melting Range, °F	40-55	15-25	45-55	80-90
Bromine No.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dist.: IBP	450	428	496	576
FBP	657	491	553	692
n-Paraffins, vol. %	95 plus	95 plus	95 plus	95 plus

● Normal paraffins ranging from C_9 to C_{23} are now offered by Shell Chemical for your evaluation. These products vary in physical state from water-white liquids to low-melting point solids, and are essentially free of unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Sample quantities are now available in the ranges of C_{12} to C_{20}, C_{12} to C_{14}, C_{15} to C_{17}, and C_{18} to C_{20}.

These normal paraffins are suggested as intermediates for the manufacture of detergents, plasticizers, halogenated hydrocarbons, and other products. *A letterhead request will bring samples and further technical information.*

● Among the many products marketed by Shell Chemical are Acrolein, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and Secondary Butyl Alcohol.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Div.: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18 • Western Div.: 100 Bush St., San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Chrysarobin—Dichloroanilin

Chrysarobin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
yellow, broken, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs .. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs .. oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls .... lb. .25 - .25½
Citral, bots., cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 3.20 - 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
futures, bls ..... lb. .17¾ - .18
Zanzibar, bls ..... lb. .20½ - .21
futures ..... lb. .21½ Nom.
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .66 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .14½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works .. gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .27 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .15½- —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .90 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs .... lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works ..... lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs .... lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls. ..... lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms .. lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms ..... lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms ..... lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs ..... lb. 1.27½- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms ..... lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots .. oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs ..... lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs ..... lb. .47 - .48
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs .... oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Colchicine, bots., cns ..... oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms ..... lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls ..... lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls ..... lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .48 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss .. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic ..... lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls .. lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works .... lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works .... lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works ..... lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Pacific ports .... ton. 185.00 -190.00
Atlantic or Gulf ports .... ton. 190.00 -195.00

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .06 - .06½
Italian, bgs ..... lb. .05½- .06
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.48 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 5.53 - —
Syrup, 42 , bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Cornsilk, bls ..... lb. .15 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E ton. 57.00 -58.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Cranesbill root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .32½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .33 - .34
Imported, kgs. ..... lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works .. gal. .16 - .18½
refined, dms., c.l., works .. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works .. gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys .... lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms ..... gal. .31 - .35
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys .. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- .20
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works lb. .31 - .33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works .. gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. .... lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Culvers root, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Cumene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
tanks ..... gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk .. unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works .... lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd .. gal. .27 - —

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2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .44 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works .. ton. 41.65 -52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works .... ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd .. lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l .. 100 lbs. 6.97 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l .. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l .. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l .. 100 lbs. 6.56 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 5.94 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Potato, dom., paper bgs ..... lb. .10½- .11½
Prices for dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots .. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast .. ton. 62.00 - —
California ..... ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast .... lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .68¾- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .58¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .56¾- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .33½- .38½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34½- .39
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .56½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .57 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - —

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Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD), Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT), Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl), Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	16.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	.57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Diethylether, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	255.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.95	1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.45¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials.	gram.	1.23	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	1.03	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.43	—
Dillseed, natural, bgs	lb.	.10¼	.10¾
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	.43¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	.25¾
t.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.18
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.28	.32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.09
refd., dms	lb.	.17	.21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.53
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.53
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.59	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs	lb.	2.50	2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.55	- 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	- 7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	—

Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	23.55	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.82	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.96	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.34	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—

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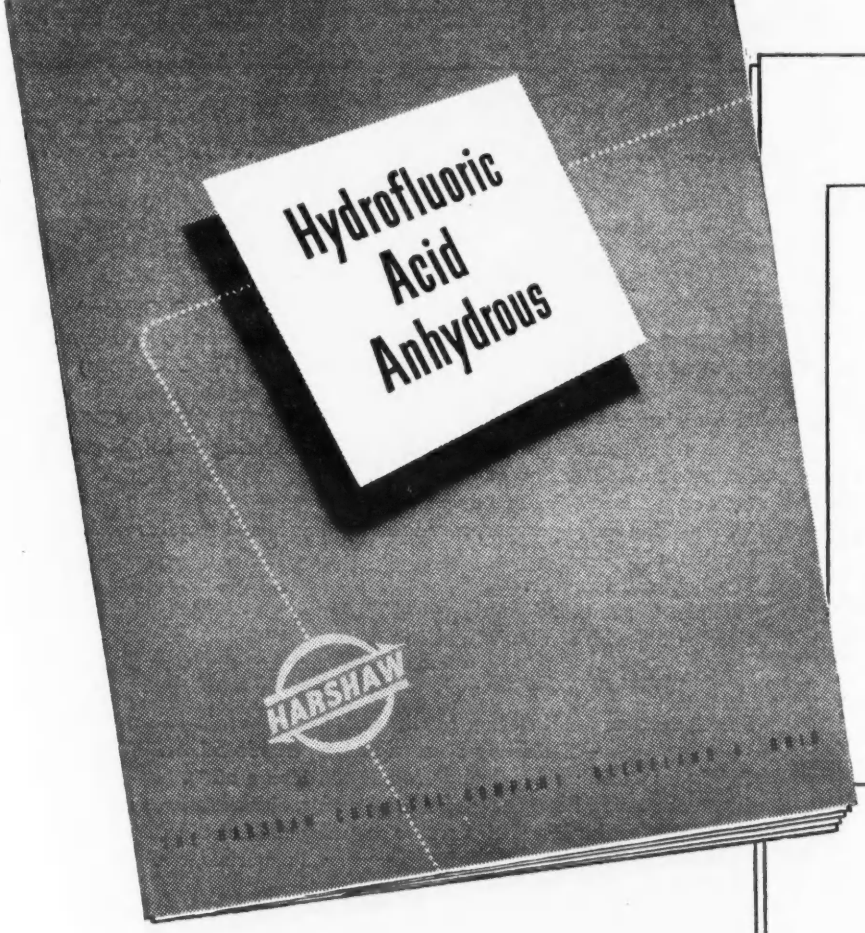

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- HF as a Fluorinating Agent

This new Harshaw book on Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous has been written to provide helpful data for you if you now use HF or are considering its use. We will gladly send you a copy without charge or obligation.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fleaseed

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
969 Hydron blue R ..... lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra ... lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin VI ..... lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S ..... lb 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B ..... lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green ... lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B ..... lb 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.96 - —
double paste ..... lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green ..... lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste ..... lb. 2.52 - —
double paste ..... lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.06 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste ..... lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG.lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L ..... lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V ..... lb. 1.07 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B ..... lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW ..... lb. 2.74 - —
Black, blue, No. 550 ..... lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 ..... lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc ..... lb. 1.44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C ..... lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc ..... lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
Auramine, O ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue Jet ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc . lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .54 - —
Y, extra ..... lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc ..... lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc .... lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B ..... lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B, extra . lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.97 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO .... lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra .... lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc ..... lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .48 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .46 - .47
select, bndls. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots .... oz.42.50 -48.00
Ephedra herb, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs .... oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs . oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs ..... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal . 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, USP, cns ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Eserine, bots ..... oz.55.00 -56.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .102 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks ..... lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb.. 16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, anesthesia, bots., 50cc, hospitals . bot. 1.00 - —
75cc, hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns lb. .70 - 1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs . lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10½- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10¾- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate prices on dms., c.l., dlvd. ¼c. higher, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Ethyl benzoate, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs ..... gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl ..... lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms ..... lb. .65 - .70
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls ... lb. .50 - —
Ethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .54 - .57
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies ... lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies . lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .12 - —
smaller containers ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies . lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .08½- —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- .25
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- .26
tanks, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works . lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works . lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works . ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works . ton.11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .10½- .11
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .10½
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works . lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area . ton.150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area. ton.155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk. Balto. area . ton.142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

THE BEST BUY* IS DREW SPECIAL ALKALI

The most unique and versatile alkali on the market

Properties

1 Pound equals 1 lb. 12 ounces (Hyd) metasilicate (Na_2O Content)
1 Pound equals 1 lb. 15 ounces (Hyd) trisodium phosphate (Na_2O Content)
1 Pound equals 1 lb. 7 ounces (Hyd) orthosilicate (Na_2O Content)

Low moisture – 15%-17%.
Synthetic sulfonates sufficient for wetting, penetrating and light sudsing.
Reduces surface tension of water 50%.
Unit crystallized – is not a mechanical mix.
White – non dusty powder, nice-looking; mixes and handles well.
Medium pH.
Excellent soil remover.
Completely soluble.
Compatible with synthetics and soaps.

Uses

For Converters – All cleaner requirements.
– Extending synthetic detergents in mixes.
Brightens textile colors (laundering and "soaping off").
Ideal for dairies, beverage plants, food plants, dishwashing, garages, floor and wall cleaning, laundries, textile scouring and finishing, dyeing, washing, transportation equipment, private brand materials, etc.

** Available at a very low cost in 100 lb. bags or 300 lb. barrels. Write or Wire*

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES DIVISION

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15 East 26th Street New York 10, N. Y.

Chicago: 360 N. Michigan Avenue • Boston: Chamber of Commerce Building

Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.47.00 - —
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.39 00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0370- —
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works..lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark, bls. .....lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines.....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
tanks .....lb. .24 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1025- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks gal. .126 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .10625
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —

Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
prime .....lb. 2.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23¼
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.14.00 -18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .14½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .22½- —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .25 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .41

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .26 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. ...lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks .....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¼- .41¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39⅜- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39⅜- .40⅜
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots...oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.95
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.
USP IX, bots.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2 whse .....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, tone, molybydic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld .....lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs .....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins .....lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs .....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. .....lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. .....lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21

CELANESE* $CH_3-C(=O)-OH$ ACETIC ACID

Celanese* Glacial Acetic Acid, with a purity greater than 99.5%, is now being made available to a much greater portion of American industry. The high quality of this chemical makes it ideally suited for applications in pharmaceuticals, textile treatment and in organic syntheses. This versatile acid is also used in the production of acetate esters for the varnish and lacquer industries.

Water Content	0.5% by weight, maximum
Freezing Point	15.6° C., minimum
Specific Gravity	1.050 to 1.055 @ 20/20° C.
Color	Water White
Formic Acid Content	0.2% by weight, maximum
Non-Volatile Matter	0.001% by weight, maximum
Iron Content	1.0 PPM by weight, maximum

A new brochure is available containing specifications and general information on many of the Celanese* Organic Chemicals. Write for your copy—and call Celanese whenever you need technical assistance regarding organics.

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Chemical Division
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CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

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ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Gum, Copal, Philippine—Manganese Metal

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.20½
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.24
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	.19¼
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.24
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.30
A/E, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09¼
E, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.15
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.09¾-	.11
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.09
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.32
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Elemi, cns	lb.	.21 -	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.17 -	.17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.17 -	.17¾
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.50 -	.55
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.98 -	1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31 -	.33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.49 -	.50
No. 2	lb.	.41 -	.45
No. 3	lb.	.35 -	.36
No. 4	lb.	.32 -	.33
No. 5	lb.	.30 -	.31
No. 6	lb.	.28 -	.31
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½-	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.35 -	.37
Mastic, cs	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.35 -	.38
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12 -	.13
tears, cs	lb.	.22 -	.38
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	.90 -	.95
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.40 -	2.65
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.35 -	1.45
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06 -	—

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65 -	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65 -	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald	ton.	21.45 -	—
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	10.50 -	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	12.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald	ton.	18.00 -	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bgs. c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
National City, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Roton, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00 -	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works	ton.	22.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., works	ton.	21.00 -	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.55 -	.57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	2.85 -	3.05
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls	lb.	.40 -	.45
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks.	
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.40 -	.75
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.21 -	.23
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.25 -	.27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.12½-	.13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C	lb.	.27½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks.	gal.	.13½-	.14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).			
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	19.00 -	—
works	lb.	19.00	-27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	20.00	-21.50
works	lb.	20.00	-33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos	kilo.	120.00 -	—
1-5 kilos	kilo.	130.00 -	—
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.00 -	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.14 -	.17
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	53.50	-53.80
Sulphate, bots	oz.	53.50	-53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls	lb.	.03¾-	.05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.17½-	.19½
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms	lb.	.90 -	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.35 -	6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	34.00	-38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	18.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	18.00	-19.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	14.00	-19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.44½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.28½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.23½-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.41 -	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.55 -	.60

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.50
Ichthammol, NF, bots	lb.	2.45 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 -	2.80
synth., paste, bots	lb.	.16½-	.19
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.60	-18.50
Inositol, tins, dlvd	lb.	5.00 -	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island	lb.	1.729 -	—
resubl., bots., jars	lb.	2.55 -	2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30 -	4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	5.15 -	6.00
beta, cns	lb.	7.05 -	8.60
Methyl (see M).			
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs	lb.	2.68 -	2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.30 -	2.50
50 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.40 -	2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.50 -	2.54
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	3.85 -	4.60
powd., bgs.	lb.	4.25 -	4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16 -	—
djns.	lb.	.17 -	—
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	8.00
USP X, lump, bbls	lb.	.07½-	.08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77 -	.79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd	lb.	4.25 -	4.35
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	2.80 -	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66 -	3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼-	.21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83 -	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.64 -	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms	lb.	.69 -	.72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 -	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	52.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	57.50 -	—
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	29.50 -	—
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80 -	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb.	.55 -	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½-	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97 -	1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.82 -	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.63 -	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85 -	4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23 -	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.50 -	.53
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb.	3.25 -	4.00
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with alloisoleucine, dms., works	lb.	28.00	-35.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50 -	.60
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15 -	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.18
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.40 -	.65

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.45 -	.52
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.103 -	—
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.121 -	.156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0925-	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.09125-	.095
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125-	.125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.12 -	.125
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.22
hydrous	lb.	.18	.20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.13¼-	.13½
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35 -	.40
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07¼-	.08
Greek, bls	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.66
ordinary, bls	lb.	.20 -	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbys.,	lb.	.27 -	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.27¾-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.31 -	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38 -	.41½
l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	.42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94 -	3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.39 -	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.21½-	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.2130-	.2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	.24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	.29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.33 -	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41 -	.43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼-	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't. point, frt. alld	lb.	.2270-	.2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.41 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.42 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.23½-	.24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.2210-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2310-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1925-	.2535
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1975-	.2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	28.00	-35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.25 -	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Root, bls	lb.	.08 -	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	-13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa	ton.	9.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	9.75 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	9.75 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	9.75 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	10.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	10.00 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	13.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	12.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.50 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00 -	—
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	13.00 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50 -	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb.	4.35 -	7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots	lb.	8.25 -	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.10 -	6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25 -	.27
without leaves, bls	lb.	.24 -	.26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	62.00 -	—
Litharge com'l., powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90 -	—
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Chloride, dms	lb.	1.15 -	1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.30 -	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.95 -	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.15 -	1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.06⅞-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅞-	.06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.08½-	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.65 -	.70
leaves N.F.	lb.	.95 -	—
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	25.50	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½-	.49½
Lovage root, imp., bls	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.90 -	2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.83 -	.85
Banda No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.08 -	1.10
Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	.90 -	.95
West Indian, bls	lb.	.90 -	.92
broken, bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.29 -	.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32 -	—
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29 -	—
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34 -	—
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20 -	.30
Bromide, dms	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
flake, bbls. c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	-46.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85 -	—
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	1.60 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46 -	.47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.20½-	—
sticks, cs	lb.	.34 -	.38
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.40½-	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00 -	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.	60.00 -	—
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	27.00 -	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Blue, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Leaves, bls	lb.	.40 -	.42
Manaca root, bls	lb.	.49 -	.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.48 -	.52
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate, bbls	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	-79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00 -	—
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms	lb.	4.15 -	4.35
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.39¼	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41½	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	—

Establish a dependable source of supply

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluosilicate
Benzoic Acid
Bicarbonate of Soda
Bisulphate of Soda (Globular)
Carbon Tetrachloride
Carragar
(Irish Moss Extractive)
Caustic Potash
Chloride of Lime
DDT
Dicalcium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate
Gelatin
Gragar
(Irish Moss Extractive)
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
KRIM-KOgel
(Irish Moss Extractive)
Lactic Acid
Magnesium Fluosilicate
Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Monocalcium Phosphate
Monosodium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid
Naphthalene
Nitric Acids
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
Paratoluene Sulfonchloride
Phosphate Paste
Phosphoric Acids
Phosphorous Pentasulfide
Potassium Carbonate
Phosphorous Pentoxide
Saccharin
Soda Ash
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Sesquisilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Orthosilicate, Anhydrous
Sulphuric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Fluosilicate
Zinc Fluosilicate

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.

Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Manganese Naphthenate, Liquid—Morphine Sulphate

Manganese naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bis lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
French, bls lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - .60
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenedfamine, kgs. lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methanol, synthetic, Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 7.40 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 7.55 - 8.55
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.36.00 - 38.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .72
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.50
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .09½- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .10¼- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .29½- .36¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30½- .37¾
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .07½- .12¾
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —

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Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb.....lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
5 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Xylol, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
5 lbs.....lb. No prices.
Musk root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Mustard seed, Calif., brown....lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05½- .06
Oriental, bgs, source.....lb. .11 - .11½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .17 Nom.
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.60.00 - —
J2, ex dock.....ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald. lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0735- .083
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .065 - .073
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. 15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works...kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm.53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6...tin.11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, tbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks.....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo...unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
futures, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
futures.....lb. .36 - .37
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks.....gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -135.00
Seed, bots.....lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel tech. cns., dms..lb. .30 - —
USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .17 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .93 - 1.70
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Oil, cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns....lb. .33 - .43
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
tanks.....lb. .20 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks.....lb. .23½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks.....lb. .22½- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l...lb. .20½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks.....lb. .19½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .45 - .95
dms.....lb. .40 - .85
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms...lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle.....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .15 - .15¼
Pac. coast.....lb. .14 - .14¼
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l..lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots.....lb.31.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .16 - .16¼
dms.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Costus, bots.....oz.45.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works.lb. .13½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .19½- —
tankcars.....lb. .17½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns..lb. .77 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .66 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Oil, fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .26½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units .45 - .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - .48
200,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .45 - .48
500,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 9.50 -11.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
twice rectified.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).

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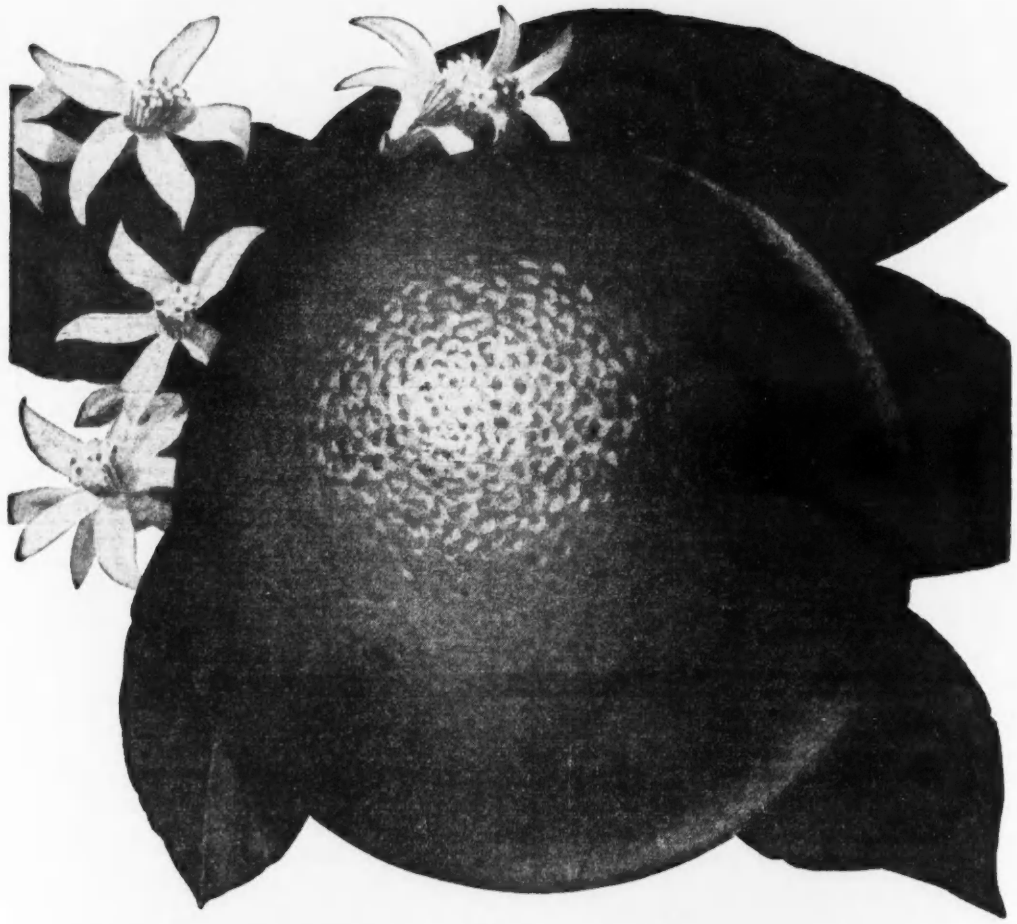
Oil, Laurel—Oil, Ylang Ylang

Oil, laurel, bots ..... lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns. ..... lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.... lb. 1.00 - 2.25
tech., cns. ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Messina ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns .. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot ..... lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars ..... lb. .2760- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Penna., W., neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red. 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .11 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1820- .1860
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1970- .2010
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1720- .1760
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
20°, dms ..... lb. .40 - —
30°, dms ..... lb. .38 - —
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.30 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms.... lb. 4.20 - 4.70
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l ..... lb. .16¾ Nom.
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- —
Oleo, oil, extra, tres ..... lb. .14½- .15
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. ..... gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms. ..... gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.45 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.10 - 4.25
foots, dms ..... lb. .25 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Calif., cns ..... lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .72 - .80
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots..... lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .21½- .22
tankcars ..... lb. .20 - —
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .15½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¾- —
drums ..... lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Oil, peppermint, natural, dms.... lb. 6.90 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 7.15 - 8.30
Persic, USP, dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South ..... lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East ..... lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms ..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms ..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
double dist., dms ..... lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Rose, natural, coppers ..... oz.16.00 -36.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms ..... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb.13.75 -16.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1820- .1860
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1970- .2010
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1720- .1760
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports .. lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works ..... gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb.18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills .. lb. .12½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1755- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1780- .1840
tanks ..... lb. .1535- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1535- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1601- .1609
tanks ..... lb. .1415- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .16 - —
drums ..... lb. .18 - —
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars .. lb. .2120- —
drums ..... lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars. lb. .20 - —
drums ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks. lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns .... lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .52¼- .54¼
tanks, works, South .... gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms ..... lb. .23 - .24
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns..... lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .50 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.11.75 -14.00
Haitian ..... lb.10.50 -13.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms ..... gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco .. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. ..... gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y... gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. ..... gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. ..... gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F... gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F... gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .53½- .55¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F... gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F... gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .72 - .76
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. ..... gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F... gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. ..... gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 3.75 -14.25
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 6.65 -13.26
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb.12.00 -22.00
lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. 7.25 - 7.50



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms ..... lb. .18¼- .19¼
tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
white, dms ..... lb. .17¾- .18¾
tankcars ..... lb. .16½- —
Oleostearin, bbls ..... lb. .12½ Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ....ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts ..... lb. .34 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..lb. .2760- —
Molybdate ..... lb. .45 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more ..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works ..lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works ..lb. .26 - .33
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- .33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .33
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- .33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb. ..lb. .12½- —
100-lb. ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. ... lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns ..lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms ..... lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms ..... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms ..... lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works ..lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.10 - 5.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 .. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., cs ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots ..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .42 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. ..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. ..lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works ....lb. .50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more ..gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works ..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery ..lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y ..lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y ..lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y ..lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0760- —
133-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .08 - —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works ..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½ .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys ..... lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works ..... lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald ..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works ....lb. .39 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works ....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works ..lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works ..lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works ..... lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs ..lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs ..... lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs ..... lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Peanut meal, 41%, packed, mills.ton.67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .06½- .06¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .08 - .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity ..... 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Distributors' unlabeled, potassium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units ..bot. .16 - —
200,000 units ..... bot. .24½- —
500,000 units ..... bot. .50 - —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .92½- —
Penicillin, bulk, distributors unlabeled, sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot ..bot. .16 - —
200,000 units ..... bot. .25 - —
500,000 units ..... bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .97 - —
crystalline 100,000 units bot. .16½- —
200,000 units ..... bot. .25½- —
500,000 units ..... bot. .52½- —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .97½- —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc ..... vial. 3.60 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works ..lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .68
futures, bgs., nearby ..... lb. .65 - .66
Mar. ship't, new crop ..... lb. .59 - .61
Apr. ship't, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .57
Red, Carolina, bgs ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures ..... lb. .60 - .61
Louisiana longs, bgs ..... lb. .18 Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .37
Niger, capsicum, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
birdseye, bgs ..... lb. .50 Nom.
White, bgs ..... lb. .95 - .95½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. ..... lb. .75 - .85
Pepsin, NF ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.90

Olein, Crude—Petrolatum USP

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld ..lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .10½- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 ..lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy ..lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l ..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy ..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¾- —
California refy ..... lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l ..... lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy ..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —

SPENCER KELLOGG'S
DRISOY

PRODUCES HIGH QUALITY PAINTS AT PRICES YOUR CUSTOMERS EXPECT

● This is of real importance to a manufacturer who feels that, for the industry to maintain its high volume in the times ahead, paint prices must return to a lower level. Drisoy, giving the qualities of a highly-refined linseed oil, costs several thousand dollars less per tank car than even raw linseed oil. The savings, even when Drisoy is used in combination with a substantial quantity of linseed oil, are so great that the trade can not afford to overlook them. Drisoy will produce high quality paints at the price the public wants to pay, and still return excellent profits to the manufacturer.

If you have not yet fully developed the use of Drisoy in your outside paint formulations, you are urged to make use of the reports and help of the Kellogg Technical Service Department.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

The First Name in Vegetable Oils

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

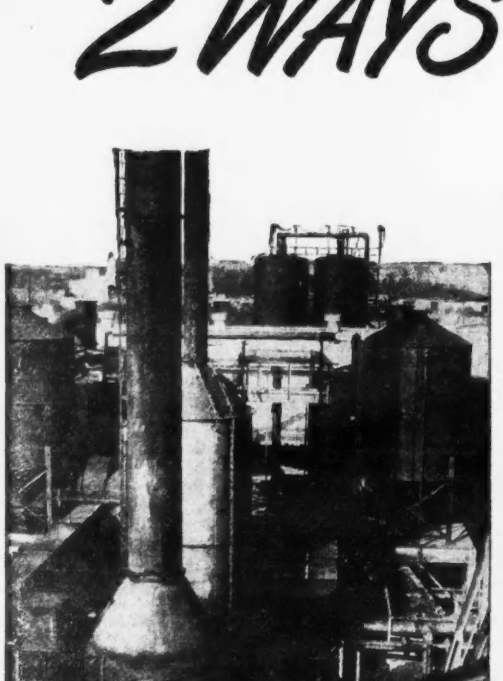
Petrolatum, USP—Phosphate Rock

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .09¾- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field bbl. 3.65 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
Petroleum, ether, 90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.20 - 2.30
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.40 - 2.73
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.70 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.15 - —
Boston bbl. 2.175 - 2.375
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.09 - 2.29
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.15 - —
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.12 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.15 - 2.38
Portland, Me bbl. 2.175 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.15 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.09 - 2.29
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .095 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08625- .08875
No. 1, straw gal. .08625- .08875
No. 2, straw gal. .0825- .08875
range gal. .0875- .09
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 gal. .105 - .125
No. 3 gal. .105 - .12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. gal. .22 —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½ .28
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 .23½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½ —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1178
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1178
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —

2 WAYS TO LOOK AT THIS NEW WITCO PLANT



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2 quick deliveries from a strategic location

The new Witco Asphalt plant at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is now operating full tilt, producing highest quality asphaltic materials specially formulated to meet specific requirements. Now there are *three* Witco Asphalt Plants, each strategically located to best serve our customers in every part of the country.

This new Witco Asphalt Plant is equipped with the most modern facilities and staffed with thoroughly trained and experienced research, technical and production staffs. Try it for the exact formulations you need, the kind of deliveries that keep your production schedules rolling.

Why not send for a sample today, stating definite specifications or the conditions under which the materials will be used. No obligation is involved on your part . . . but your own tests may well prove Witco asphaltic products to be superior for your products.

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SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 23½ —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichl leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23½ - .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¼ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½ - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 - 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 85.00 - 88.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .19½ - .20
Polish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½ - .13¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .68 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .12¾ - .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .46 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works, USP, dms., works lb. .21¾ - .22¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - .29
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .13 - .13½
yellow, bbls lb. .60 - .63
kegs lb. .21 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Potassium silicate, solution, 62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.3° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½ - .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .54 - .60

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, cans, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers lb. .12½ - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½ - —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo. 50.00 —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs lb. .23 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots lb. .03¾ - .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .03¾ - .04

Phosphorus, Red—Pyrocatechin

Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½ - —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 - 7.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - 7.15
liquid (30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.95 - 10.65
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.83 - 10.52
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .26 - .27½
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .37½ - .39½
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .53 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).

The difference between a match and a better match

Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate

Whether your interests are in matches, pyrotechnics, explosives, or paper . . . you can count on uniform high quality when you use Pennsalt POTASSIUM CHLORATE. You'll find that it reacts instantly and completely. To insure these superior results, Pennsalt manufactures Potassium Chlorate under rigid quality control . . . with complete testing from start to finish.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON

Tacoma, Washington • Portland, Oregon • Los Angeles, California

Pyrophyllite—Selenium

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb .17 - —
black, cs., works lb .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb .14 - —
white, cs., works lb .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb .09½ Nom.
tanks, same basis lb .09 Nom.
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb .14½- —
solid, bxs lb .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask 88.00 -92.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, v, cryst., cns oz 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns oz 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs oz 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs oz 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs oz 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs. oz .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb .54½- .62½
l.c.l., works lb .55 - .63

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c, per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equated with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.35 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb .11¼- .11¾
Red iron oxide, synth., bgs lb .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works lb .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech. bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb 02½- 02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .34 - —
Quicksilver, cins lb 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb .35 - —
Rennin, NF lb 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dmc., works lb .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 1.30 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb .80 - .95
powd., bbls lb .85 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif. lb .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs lb .31½- —
smaller lots lb .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.35 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb .12 - .12¼
Portuguese, bls lb .07½- .08
Spanish, bls lb .08½- .09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market),
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.15 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.15 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.15 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.71 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.81 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech., works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 45.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos gram .12 - .16½
5 kilos gram .13 - .17
smaller lots gram .13½- .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb .28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins lb 22.50 -23.00
Safrol, dms lb .68 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs lb .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb .22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls lb .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb .07½- .07¾
Salicin, bots lb No stocks.
cns lb No stocks.
Saligenin, ctns., works lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs .88 - —
burlap bgs 100 lbs .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs 100 lbs 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs 100 lbs 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton 27.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns kilo 190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb .40 - .45
Honduras, bls lb .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb .28 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb .30 - .31
select, bls lb .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls lb .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb .60 - .67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb .27¾- —
smaller lots lb .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs lb .28¼- —
smaller lots lb .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 - —

TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE

commercial
NOW IN ~~PILOT PLANT~~ PRODUCTION

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

1. Plasticizer in water paints, water glues, textile sizes.
2. Viscosity modifier in hydraulic fluids, transformer oils, and lubricating oils.
3. Component in paint, varnish, and lacquer removers.
4. Reactant
   (a) Preparation of Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
   (b) Ethylation of amines, alcohols, phenols
   (c) Dehydration of glycols, olefinic alcohols to give diolefins

TEC Triethyl Phosphate is shipped in drums and tank cars. Consult us about your requirements. Sales Representatives in New York: 10 East 40 St., Cleveland: Terminal Tower Building, Chicago: 360 N. Michigan Ave.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity—20/4—1.065 to 1.070
Chlorides—Not more than 5 ppm
Sulphates—None
Acidity—Not more than 3cc N/100 NaOH per 5 cc sample
Ester Content—Not less than 97%

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.

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39 Hyatt Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.
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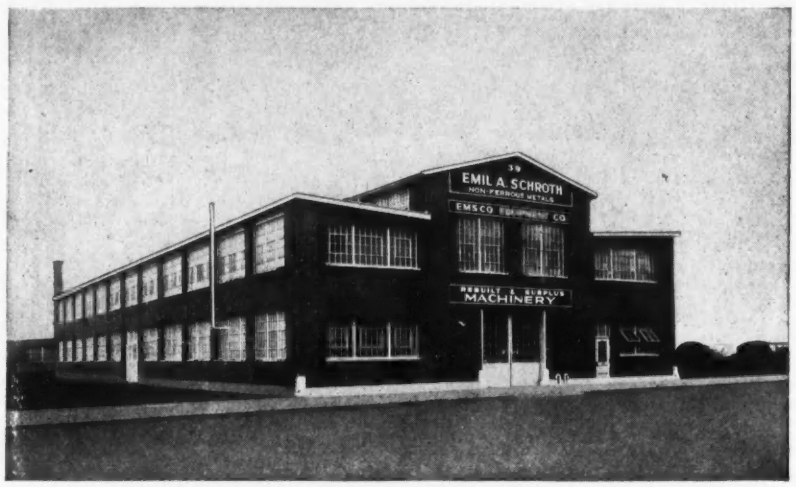
A modern plant, with modern facilities



Serving the Process Industries since 1933

List of Equipment IN STOCK at Our Warehouse

AGITATOR DRIVES

1054 2—Horizontal gooseneck type agitator drives for 2 15/16" agitator shaft, belt drive with T & L pulleys.

1187 1—7½ H.P. 220/440 V, 60 cycle, 3 phase, totally enclosed fan cooled vertical motor with integrally built speed reducer at 5.2 R.P.M.

1715 1—Gooseneck Horizontal vertical agitator drives.

1752 1—C. W. Phila Gear Vertical motor reducer outfit. Motor rated 10 H.P. 1750 R.P.M. 220/440 V. 60 cycle, 3 phase T.E.F.C. Reducer output speed 425 R.P.M.

1754 2—W. A. Jones 14V Horizontal / Vertical Reducer drives 104 to 1 ratio input shaft 1¾" D. Output shaft 2½" D.

AUTOCLAVES

680 1—42" D x 24'4" vertical forge welded steel, 600 lbs. pressure, 1,300 gallons.

1153 1—10'x25' vertical or horizontal forge welded steel jacketed, 100 lbs. pressure. Can be furnished without jacket if desired.

AIR COMPRESSORS

347 1—4½" x 4½" Vertical Air Compressor.

739 1—8"x8" Chicago Pneumatic 90 CFM at 100 lbs; 81 CFM at 125 lbs.

1771 1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co., cross compound, 2 cylinder, steam operated air compressor with governor and lubricator. 150 CFM.

1772 1—G. E. Portable air compressor with tank, motor and control - on wheels. Capacity 11.8 C.F.M. @ 90 P.S.I.

1773 1—Chicago Pneumatic Air Compressor. 7½"x6". capacity 75 CFM at 100 lbs. pressure.

1828 1—Sturtevant centrifugal air compressor capacity 2400 CFM with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

1829 2—Nash No. 4 Hydroturbine air compressors driven by 25 H.P. A.C. motors.

1838 1—Spencer turbo Compressor 270 cfm @ 24 oz. with 3 H.P. A.C. motor.

BARRELS — PACKER — TUMBLING

602 1—Gyro Barrel Washer or Tumbler for 55 gal. and 110 gal. drums or barrels.

1235 1—Steel Tumbling Barrel, 22" deep, 33" long.

1422 2—No. 2 C Baird Tumbling Barrels 42" D x 36" deep tilting type, Mtd on stand. Pulley drive.

1797 1—Barrel Packer, screw conveyor, hopper, AC motor and drive.

BLENDER

1231 1—3' 6" D x 5' cylindrical blender with stands, T & L pulleys.

BLOWERS

28 1—No. 3½ Acme low pressure blower. 128 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

29 1—No. 36 Victor Acme low pressure positive blower. 62 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

30 3—Acme (Roots) low pressure positive blowers No. 3 size. 60 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

32 1—No. ½ Roots low pressure positive blower. 330 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

39 1—No. 3 Buffalo Forge, noiseless blower, belt driven—4½" discharge.

50 1—No. 2 Sturtevant Blower, 7" suc. 7" disch. Belt drive.

51 1—Blower — 14" fan, split case, 3" x 4" oval discharge. No base or legs.

75 1—No. 5 B. F. Sturtevant Cupola, furnace and forge blower belt driven with 10 H.P. 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase motor and manual starter.

89 1—American Blower, 13" suc. 13" disch., belt drive.

91 1—35" Sturtevant Blower, belt driven.

92 1—Champion Ball Bearing Blower, 11" suc., 11" disch.

93 1—No. 4 American Gas Blower, belt drive, T&L pulleys.

114 1—Sturtevant Monogram Exhauster, No. 00.

124 1—American Blower No. 7V Sirroco Blower, 14" D. inlet, vertical ball bearing, approx. 3,500 cfm.

137 1—Root's Connersville, size 60B (present No. 615), low pressure positive blower. 220 cfm at 5 lbs. pressure.

154 1—Campbell Hausfield blower direct connected to 2 HP, 220 volt, 60 cycle 3 phase, 3,450 RPM motor.

BLOWERS (Con't)

1476 1—American Air Filter Rotoclone blower, Type D, with 3 H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt motor.

1528 1—Denver Blower with 1½ HP, 3,600 RPM, 220/440 2 phase motor for use with furnace on item 1527.

1656 1—No. 3 Buffalo Blower.

1735 1—Sturtevant 50" Blower with 18" Dia inlet, 18" Dia. outlet, 29" wheel.

1751 1—American Blower Exhauster Type ELS, 24" dia. wheel 15' intake, 12" x 13" discharge.

1781 1—American Blower, size No. 7, Sirocco Fan, 31890 CFM @ 1" S. P.

1782 1—Clarage Fan, Type W Class 2, 3750 c.f.m. @ 3" S. P.

1786 1—McKee Gas Booster, 5220 cu. ft. per hr. driven by ¼ H.P. motor.

1791 2—Size 6E 3600 RPM Buffalo Forge blowers - no motors.

1810 1—Victor Acme Type XAS size 53 belt driven blower

1827 1—Roots - Connersville No. 65 positive pressure blower with vari-pitch texrope drive and 7½ H.P. A.C. motor.

1828 1—Sturtevant centrifugal air compressor 900/1400 cfm @ 1½ lb. with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

1829 2—Nash Hydroturbine Air Compressors with 25 H.P. A.C. motors.

1837 1—Clarage size 3½ type W 24000 cfm @ ¾" S.P. with 7½ H.P. A.C. motor.

BOILERS (STEAM)

264 1—40 H.P. vertical boiler with base and cone hood, butt strapped.

610 1—International 15 H.P., 155 sq. ft. vertical tubular boiler and base.

808 1—Union Iron Works, 444 H.P. horizontal water tube boiler, 200 lbs. W.P.

1513 1—Cope 70 H.P. vertical steam fire tube boiler (125 lbs.)

1514 1—26" D x 45' long steel stack for above boiler.

1515 1—Automatic stoker for above boiler without motor.

1649 1—36" OD x 6' 10" - 30 H.P. vertical H.P. Boiler with injector.

1698 1—7 H.P. Kane High Pressure Fire Tube Gas Boiler. and without trucks.

BUCKET

1800 1—36" wide ¾ yard grab bucket.

CARTON SEALER

1865 1—Automatic "CECO" Model A, 3901 - carton sealer with motor.

CENTRIFUGALS

100 1—38" D King and Gerber centrifugal (extractor)

1824 1—60" Perforated basket suspended rubber covered curb and basket with 20 H.P., A.C. variable speed motor.

CONDENSERS

149 1—30" x 5' vertical steel coil condenser on stand.

531 1—30" x 7' copper condenser, 251 sq. ft. heating surface.

676 1—Elliott Erhart iron body surface condenser, 245 sq. ft.

1075 1—Goubert feed water heater or condenser, 330 sq. ft heating surface.

1103 1—11" D x 82" L, steel coil type, 50 sq. ft. surface.

1645 1—Alberger Condenser, 2 pass C.I. body, 500 sq. ft. with copper tubes. (2 ft. Dia. x 11 ft. high).

1646 1—Condenser 3' Dia. x 8' high Steel body.

1647 1—No. 2 Condenser 3' Dia. x 8' high steel body.

1764 1—10" D x 72" long steel tube condenser - 50 sq. ft. surface

1765 1—10" D x 60" long brass tube (⅝") condenser. 50 sq. ft.

1801 1—10" D x 10 tf. long brass tube condenser, 100 sq. ft.

1803 1—10" D x 10 ft. long steel tube condenser, 100 sq. ft.

1804 1—24" D x 16' long steel tube condenser 450 sq. ft.

1860 1—20"D x 16' long steel tube condenser.

CONVEYORS

1561 1—9" Screw Conveyor 10 ft. long.

1579 1—12' Vertical Bucket Elevator with 3 phase motor.

1657 1—8" worm screw conveyor, 10 ft. long.

1753 1—Sterling enclosed "Speed-Trol" with 10 H.P. 220/440 volt 1800 RPM 60 cycle 3 phase motor. Low output speed 900 RPM, high output speed 1350 RPM, with desired speed between

CONVEYORS (Con't)

1826 1—No. 3000 Reeves Speed Control unit - 1 HP, Gear r 189 to 1.

DRYER

1798 1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer 32" Dia. x 90" Long

DUST COLLECTOR

1498 1—Raymond Tubular Dust Collector.

FILTERS, FILTER PRESS & FILTER PRESS PA

306 1—Karl Kiefer clarifying filter on stand.

463 1—24" Sperry filter press, chassis only, 2 eye corner f 6 feet clearance between head and follower.

1158 1—24" x 24" Skeleton only for Shriver plate and fr press, corner fecd, one eye, open delivery. Non w ing type.

1388 1—Steel pressure filter, 32" D x 39", straight shell.

1391 1—Jacketed steel pan filter, 20" D x 25" deep.

1572 1—24" x 24" Flush type and frame, radial grooved p 1 eye, open delivery, Sperry Filter Presses.

1633 1—No. 12 Sweetland Pressure Filter, 36" Dia. leaves 4" centers, with hydraulic closing and sluicing de

1799 1—Johnson 24" C.I. plate filter press closed delivery washing type.

1830 1—Bowser No. 5 type B Gravity oil filter. Capacity GPH.

FURNACES

871 1—Rotary Furnace, 30" dia x 44" long O.D., 16" char hole. CI base and carriage.

900 1—Goldschmidt Jacketed Blast Furnace, mounted on carriage for use on std. track.

1266 1—Tate Jones 30" x 48" D x 12" to center of arch. derfired furnace with carborundum hearth. Indir heated.

1301 1—Lydon Electric Furnace, complete with thermo co and controls, range 1,200 to 1,400 degrees. Inside mensions 20" x 20" x 3'6" high.

1479 1—Sentry Electric Furnace, 2 circuit, 3 KW, 3 phase, of hearth 12" x 18".

1480 1—Dispatch Electric Oven or Furnace, 20 KW. Siz hearth 18" x 18" with or without Foxboro Potent meter Controllers.

1487 1—No. 2 U. S. Rotary Melting Furnace, std. fire b lining, with motor rotating attachment, equipped w oil burner. (No motor included).

1504 1—Monarch No. 275 Crucible Tilting furnace with li and crucible.

1527 1—Denver No. 342 Tilting Type Crucible Furnace Item 1528 for blower)

1538 1—Monarch Crucible, Tilting Furnace, 400 lbs. with li and Crucible.

GEAR REDUCERS

1486 1—Falk Reduction Drive DA. 1,760 RPM, 3.54 HP R 18.8 to 1 with 5 HP, 1,760 RPM, 220 V., 60 cyc phase motor mounted on CI base.

1502 1—D.O. James Bevel & Spur Gear speed reducer. 182RA Ratio 78.2 to 1. Output speed 23.0 RPM 15 HP, 1800 RPM G.E. totally enclosed fan cooled m push button starter and Square D switches.

GUMMER

1733 1—Pony Labelrite table model motor driven gummer rolls) with single phase motor.

HEATERS

motor. (3 burners with inspirators.)

1349 2—Aerofin heating units, No. 61, 40 sq. ft.

1520 1—Gas burning oil heater with oil circulating pump

KETTLES (NOT JACKETED)

79 1—6' D x 8' Deep vertical fabricated steel kettle dished bottom and dished removable head. Butt s ped, ⅜" shell. 1,600 gallons capacity.

156 1—Earthenware kettle, 25" x 33" - 5" overflow at side. 45 gals.

yllite—Selenium

te, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00 - 11.50
esh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00 - —
esh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	14.00 - —
00 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.50 - —
de grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.00 - 10.00
grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00 - —

ophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per extra.

scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
k, cs., works	lb.	.14 - —
y, cs., works	lb.	.14 - —
, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12 - —
te, china, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
ense, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
ucent, pastels, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
parent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.19 - —
ors, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
s, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15 - —
ed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14 - —
te, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —

Q

hips, bls	lb.	.07 - .09
o extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.17½ Nom.
, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.09½ Nom.
anks, same basis	lb.	.09 Nom.
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis.	lb.	.10¾- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks 76 lbs.) net.	flask.	88.00 - 92.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V., cryst., cns.	oz.	1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs.	oz.	1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrocnioride, NF, cns.	oz.	.97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54½- .62½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 - .63

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms.	lb.	.70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equated with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).		
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).		
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)		
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	.135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11¼- .11¾
Red iron oxide, synth., bgs.	lb.	.11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J.	lb.	.05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works	lb.	.40 - .43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).		
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	.85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).		
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾- .06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350- —
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0360- —
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410- —
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440- —
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465- —
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.34 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib, dms.	lb.	2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls	lb.	.35 - —
Rennin, NF	lb.	6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80 - —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.	lb.	.80 - .95
powd., bbls.	lb.	.85 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots.	kilo.	125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots.	kilo.	175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.31½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12 - .12¼
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07½- .08
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.08¼- .09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market),		
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 - —
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 - —
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 - —
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.71 - —
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.81 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb.	20.00 - —
tech., works	lb.	16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.12 - .16½
5 kilos	gram.	.13 - .17
smaller lots	gram.	.13½- .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	22.50 - 23.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls.	lb.	.13½- .14
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.07½- .07¾
Salicin, bots	lb.	No stocks.
cns.	lb.	No stocks.
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00 - 25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —
fib, dms	lb.	1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.88 - —
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	.98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs	100 lbs.	1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l.	100 lbs.	.98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd.	ton.	27.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50 - 12.00

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., ons.	kilo.	190.00 - 200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.30 - .31
select, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60 - .67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.27¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.28¼- —
smaller lots	lb.	.28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00 - —

TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE

commercial
NOW IN ~~PILOT PLANT~~ PRODUCTION

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

1. Plasticizer in water paints, water glues, textile sizes.
2. Viscosity modifier in hydraulic fluids, transformer oils, and lubricating oils.
3. Component in paint, varnish, and lacquer removers.
4. Reactant
   (a) Preparation of Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
   (b) Ethylation of amines, alcohols, phenols
   (c) Dehydration of glycols, olefinic alcohols to give diolefins

TEC Triethyl Phosphate is shipped in drums and tank cars. Consult us about your requirements. Sales Representatives In New York: 10 East 40 St., Cleveland: Terminal Tower Building, Chicago: 360 N. Michigan Ave.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity	20/4—1.065 to 1.070
Chlorides	Not more than 5 ppm
Sulphates	None
Acidity	Not more than 3cc N/100 NaOH per 5 cc sample
Ester Content	Not less than 97%

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.

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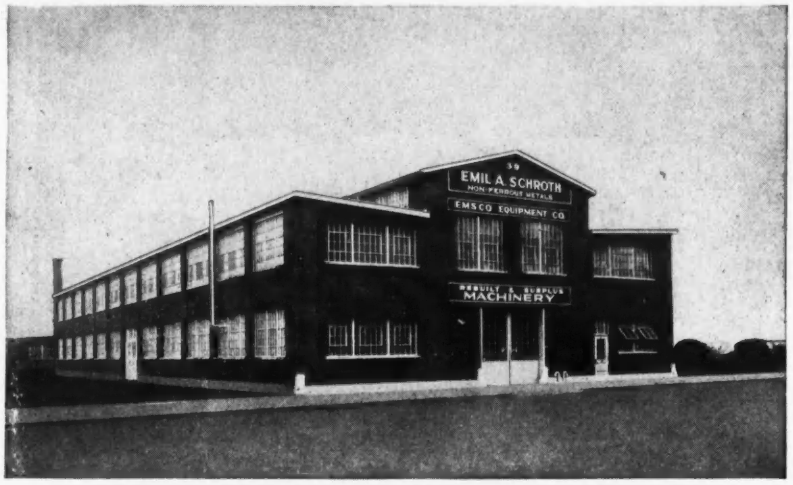
A modern plant, with modern facilities



Serving the Process Industries since 1933

List of Equipment IN STOCK at Our Warehouse

AGITATOR DRIVES

1054 2—Horizontal gooseneck type agitator drives for 2 15/16" agitator shaft, belt drive with T & L pulleys.

1187 1—7½ H.P. 220/440 V, 60 cycle, 3 phase, totally enclosed fan cooled vertical motor with integrally built speed reducer at 5.2 R.P.M.

1715 1—Gooseneck Horizontal vertical agitator drives.

1752 1—C. W. Phila Gear Vertical motor reducer outfit. Motor rated 10 H.P. 1750 R.P.M. 220/440 V. 60 cycle, 3 phase T.E.F.C. Reducer output speed 425 R.P.M.

1754 2—W. A. Jones 14V Horizontal / Vertical Reducer drives 104 to 1 ratio input shaft 1¾" D. Output shaft 2½" D.

AUTOCLAVES

680 1—42" D x 24'4" vertical forge welded steel, 600 lbs. pressure, 1,300 gallons.

1153 1—10'x25' vertical or horizontal forge welded steel jacketed, 100 lbs. pressure. Can be furnished without jacket if desired.

AIR COMPRESSORS

347 1—4½" x 4½" Vertical Air Compressor.

739 1—8"x8" Chicago Pneumatic 90 CFM at 100 lbs; 81 CFM at 125 lbs.

1771 1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co., cross compound, 2 cylinder, steam operated air compressor with governor and lubricator. 150 CFM.

1772 1—G. E. Portable air compressor with tank, motor and control - on wheels. Capacity 11.8 C.F.M. @ 90 P.S.I.

1773 1—Chicago Pneumatic Air Compressor. 7½"x6". capacity 75 CFM at 100 lbs. pressure.

1828 1—Sturtevant centrifugal air compressor capacity 2400 CFM with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

1829 2—Nash No. 4 Hydroturbine air compressors driven by 25 H.P. A.C. motors.

1838 1—Spencer turbo Compressor 270 cfm @ 24 oz. with 3 H.P. A.C. motor.

BARRELS — PACKER — TUMBLING

602 1—Gyro Barrel Washer or Tumbler for 55 gal. and 110 gal. drums or barrels.

1285 1—Steel Tumbling Barrel, 22" deep, 33" long.

1422 2—No. 2 C Baird Tumbling Barrels 42" D x 36" deep tilting type, Mtd on stand. Pulley drive.

1797 1—Barrel Packer, screw conveyor, hopper, AC motor and drive.

BLENDER

1231 1—3' 6" D x 5' cylindrical blender with stands, T & L pulleys.

BLOWERS

28 1—No. 3½ Acme low pressure blower. 128 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

29 1—No. 36 Victor Acme low pressure positive blower. 62 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

30 3—Acme (Roots) low pressure positive blowers No. 3 size. 60 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

22 1—No. ½ Roots low pressure positive blower. 330 cfm at 1 lb. pressure.

79 1—No. 3 Buffalo Forge, noiseless blower, belt driven—4½" discharge.

80 1—No. 2 Sturtevant Blower, 7" suc. 7" disch. Belt drive.

81 1—Blower — 14" fan, split case, 3" x 4" oval discharge. No base or legs.

85 1—No. 5 B. F. Sturtevant Cupola, furnace and forge blower belt driven with 10 H.P. 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase motor and manual starter.

90 1—American Blower, 13" suc. 13" disch., belt drive.

91 1—35" Sturtevant Blower, belt driven.

92 1—Champion Ball Bearing Blower, 11" suc., 11" disch.

93 1—No. 4 American Gas Blower, belt drive, T&L pulleys.

94 1—Sturtevant Monogram Exhauster, No. 00.

95 1—American Blower No. 7V Sirroco Blower, 14" D. inlet, vertical ball bearing, approx. 3,500 cfm.

96 1—Root's Connersville, size 60B (present No. 615), low pressure positive blower. 220 cfm at 5 lbs. pressure.

97 1—Campbell Hausfield blower direct connected to 2 HP, 220 volt, 60 cycle 3 phase, 3,450 RPM motor.

BLOWERS (Con't)

1476 1—American Air Filter Rotoclone blower, Type D, with 3 H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt motor.

1528 1—Denver Blower with 1½ HP, 3,600 RPM, 220/440 2 phase motor for use with furnace on item 1527.

1656 1—No. 3 Buffalo Blower.

1735 1—Sturtevant 50" Blower with 18" Dia inlet, 18" Dia. outlet, 29" wheel.

1751 1—American Blower Exhauster Type ELS, 24" dia. wheel 15' intake, 12" x 13" discharge.

1781 1—American Blower, size No. 7, Sirocco Fan, 31890 CFM @ 1" S. P.

1782 1—Clarage Fan, Type W Class 2, 3750 c.f.m. @ 3" S. P.

1786 1—McKee Gas Booster, 5220 cu. ft. per hr. driven by ¼ H.P. motor.

1791 2—Size 6E 3600 RPM Buffalo Forge blowers - no motors.

1810 1—Victor Acme Type XAS size 53 belt driven blower

1827 1—Roots - Connersville No. 65 positive pressure blower with vari-pitch texrope drive and 7½ H.P. A.C. motor.

1828 1—Sturtevant centrifugal air compressor 900/1400 cfm @ 1½ lb. with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

1829 2—Nash Hydroturbine Air Compressors with 25 H.P. A.C. motors.

1837 1—Clarage size 3½ type W 24000 cfm @ ¾" S.P. with 7½ H.P. A.C. motor.

BOILERS (STEAM)

264 1—40 H.P. vertical boiler with base and cone hood, butt strapped.

610 1—International 15 H.P., 155 sq. ft. vertical tubular boiler and base.

808 1—Union Iron Works, 444 H.P. horizontal water tube boiler, 200 lbs. W.P.

1513 1—Cope 70 H.P. vertical steam fire tube boiler (125 lbs.)

1514 1—26" D x 45' long steel stack for above boiler.

1515 1—Automatic stoker for above boiler without motor.

1649 1—36" OD x 6' 10" - 30 H.P. vertical H.P. Boiler with injector.

1698 1—7 H.P. Kane High Pressure Fire Tube Gas Boiler. and without trucks.

BUCKET

1800 1—36" wide ¾ yard grab bucket.

CARTON SEALER

1865 1—Automatic "CECO" Model A, 3901 - carton sealer with motor.

CENTRIFUGALS

100 1—38" D King and Gerber centrifugal (extractor)

1824 1—60" Perforated basket suspended rubber covered curb and basket with 20 H.P., A.C. variable speed motor.

CONDENSERS

149 1—30" x 5' vertical steel coil condenser on stand.

531 1—30" x 7' copper condenser, 251 sq. ft. heating surface.

676 1—Elliott Erhart iron body surface condenser, 245 sq. ft.

1075 1—Goubert feed water heater or condenser, 330 sq. ft heating surface.

1103 1—11" D x 82" L, steel coil type, 50 sq. ft. surface.

1645 1—Alberger Condenser, 2 pass C.I. body, 500 sq. ft. with copper tubes. (2 ft. Dia. x 11 ft. high).

1646 1—Condenser 3' Dia. x 8' high Steel body.

1647 1—No. 2 Condenser 3' Dia. x 8' high steel body.

1764 1—10" D x 72" long steel tube condenser - 50 sq. ft. surface

1765 1—10" D x 60" long brass tube (⅝") condenser. 50 sq. ft.

1801 1—10" D x 10 tf. long brass tube condenser, 100 sq. ft.

1803 1—10" D x 10 ft. long steel tube condenser, 100 sq. ft.

1804 1—24" D x 16' long steel tube condenser 450 sq. ft.

1860 1—20"D x 16' long steel tube condenser.

CONVEYORS

1561 1—9" Screw Conveyor 10 ft. long.

1579 1—12' Vertical Bucket Elevator with 3 phase motor.

1657 1—8" worm screw conveyor, 10 ft. long.

1753 1—Sterling enclosed "Speed-Trol" with 10 H.P. 220/440 volt 1800 RPM 60 cycle 3 phase motor. Low output speed 900 RPM, high output speed 1350 RPM, with any desired speed between

CONVEYORS (Con't)

1826 1—No. 3000 Reeves Speed Control unit - 1 HP, Gear ratio 189 to 1.

DRYER

1798 1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer 32" Dia. x 90" Long

DUST COLLECTOR

1498 1—Raymond Tubular Dust Collector.

FILTERS, FILTER PRESS & FILTER PRESS PARTS

306 1—Karl Kiefer clarifying filter on stand.

463 1—24" Sperry filter press, chassis only, 2 eye corner feed. 6 feet clearance between head and follower.

1158 1—24" x 24" Skeleton only for Shriver plate and frame press, corner feed, one eye, open delivery. Non washing type.

1388 1—Steel pressure filter, 32" D x 39", straight shell.

1391 1—Jacketed steel pan filter, 20" D x 25" deep.

1572 1—24" x 24" Flush type and frame, radial grooved plate. 1 eye, open delivery, Sperry Filter Presses.

1633 1—No. 12 Sweetland Pressure Filter, 36" Dia. leaves on 4" centers, with hydraulic closing and sluicing device.

1799 1—Johnson 24" C.I. plate filter press closed delivery washing type.

1830 1—Bowser No. 5 type B Gravity oil filter. Capacity 120 GPH.

FURNACES

871 1—Rotary Furnace, 30" dia x 44" long O.D., 16" charging hole. CI base and carriage.

900 1—Goldschmidt Jacketed Blast Furnace, mounted on carriage for use on std. track.

1266 1—Tate Jones 30" x 48" D x 12" to center of arch. Underfired furnace with carborundum hearth. Indirectly heated.

1301 1—Lydon Electric Furnace, complete with thermo couple, and controls, range 1,200 to 1,400 degrees. Inside dimensions 20" x 20" x 3'6" high.

1479 1—Sentry Electric Furnace, 2 circuit, 3 KW, 3 phase, size of hearth 12" x 18".

1480 1—Dispatch Electric Oven or Furnace, 20 KW. Size of hearth 18" x 18" with or without Foxboro Potentiometer Controllers.

1487 1—No. 2 U. S. Rotary Melting Furnace, std. fire brick lining, with motor rotating attachment, equipped with oil burner. (No motor included).

1504 1—Monarch No. 275 Crucible Tilting furnace with lining and crucible.

1527 1—Denver No. 342 Tilting Type Crucible Furnace (see Item 1528 for blower)

1538 1—Monarch Crucible, Tilting Furnace, 400 lbs. with lining and Crucible.

GEAR REDUCERS

1486 1—Falk Reduction Drive DA. 1,760 RPM, 3.54 HP Ratio 18.8 to 1 with 5 HP, 1,760 RPM, 220 V., 60 cycle, 3 phase motor mounted on CI base.

1502 1—D.O. James Bevel & Spur Gear speed reducer. Size 182RA Ratio 78.2 to 1. Output speed 23.0 RPM with 15 HP, 1800 RPM G.E. totally enclosed fan cooled motor push button starter and Square D switches.

GUMMER

1733 1—Pony Labelrite table model motor driven gummer (6" rolls) with single phase motor.

HEATERS

motor. (3 burners with inspirators.)

1349 2—Aerofin heating units, No. 61, 40 sq. ft.

1520 1—Gas burning oil heater with oil circulating pump and

KETTLES (NOT JACKETED)

79 1—6' D x 8' Deep vertical fabricated steel kettle with dished bottom and dished removable head. Butt strapped, ⅜" shell. 1,600 gallons capacity.

156 1—Earthenware kettle, 25" x 33" - 5" overflow at top side. 45 gals.

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KETTLES (NOT JACKETED) (Con't)

205 1—7'10" Dia. x 6'8" Deep steel body with 2 banks of heating pipes. Not agitated. 2,400 gals capacity.
266 1—19½" D x 15" Deep, stainless steel with bolted cover, ⅝" thick, 2" bottom center outlet, 2" top center outlet, 1" pipe connection off center.
679 1—6'9" D x 9' Deep C.I. Kettle with bolted cover, shaft, stuffing box, bevel gear, no drive or propellor.
754 1—39" D x 4' Deep vertical steel kettle.
805 1—Lehigh 8' x 10' C.I. kettle with agitator, with C.I. conical draft tube and coil. 2" bolted cover. 3,000 gals. capacity. Several outlets.
825 1—24" dia. x 24" Deep J. H. Day Plain kettle equipped with agitator drive and clamped cover. 40 gals. capacity
948 1—2' Dia. x 2' deep, C.I. pot type kettle, closed top, with agitator, 10" manhole. Capacity 40 gallons.
949 1—2' D x 3' Deep, C.I. kettle with agitator, stuffing box Bolted cover. 65 gallon capacity.
976 2—Large Tar heating Kettles on wheels.
996 1—4' Dia. 3' Deep plus 2' cone bottom closed vertical steel kettle no agitator, but with 8 turn steel coil. 375 gallon capacity.
1021 1—4' D x 32" plain open type steel kettle on 4 C.I. attached legs ¼" shell.
1245 1—Rubber lined steel kettle, 19" D x 36" Deep, with removable cover, 55 gal. capacity.
1289 1—24" x 36" C.I. Reaction Kettle with bolted cover, agitator, stuffing box and shaft. 75 gallons.
1321 1—50 gallon enameled Marmite, no cover.
1323 1—Enameled Marmite, C.I. 30 gallon. Enamel chipped.
1329 1—Enameled Marmite, C.I. 100 gallon capacity.
1330 1—C.I. enameled kettled body, 32 gallons.
1338 1—C.I. enameled kettle with cover. Lining not perfect. 29" Dia. x 30" Deep. 80 gallon capacity.
1339 1—C.I. unjacketed kettle, 14" D x 18" Deep, bolted cover. 8 gal.
1384 3—Copper tinned cauldrons (kettles) 145 gallons capacity. 40" I.D. x 33" Deep.
1535 1—5' x 5' x 42" insulated tinned copper kettle (Jensen coil pasteurizer) with motor driven agitator coil. 650 gal. capacity. No motor.
1767 1—3' Dia. x 4' Deep C.I. Kettle with bolted cover, 175 gal.
1863 1—30" Dia. x 24" Deep Steel Kettle on stand.

KETTLES (JACKETED)

946 1—1' Dia. x 3' Deep steam jacketed steel kettle, aluminum lined with agitator, belt drive, T & L pulleys. 20 gal. capacity.
947 1—1" Dia. x 3' Deep steel kettle, jacketed aluminum lined with agitator, belt drive with T & L pulleys. 20 gallon capacity.
1160 1—3' x 9' C.I. enameled (enamel not perfect). Jacketed 2—1" pipe openings in jacket near top, 4 studs for legs. Capacity 450 gallons. Low price.
1273 1—4' Dia. x 2'6" Deep steel jacketed kettle with flat bottom; also jacketed, paddle type agitator and shaft. but no drive. Kettle of ⅜" steel plate, solid construction, steel plate cover with 6" pipe vent, 250 gal. cap.
1321 1—60 gal. enameled Marmite (no cover) 32" D x 24" Deep on 3 C.I. legs, jacketed.
1327 1—C.I. jacketed 21½" Dia. x 18" Deep to flange, complete with agitator drive, T & L pulleys, glass lining not perfect. 25 gallon capacity.
1328 1—C.I. kettle, 25 gal. capacity, jacketed. No agitator.
1331 1—C.I. Jacketed with C.I. cover 25 gals. 28" dia. x 14" deep
1332 1—50 gallon kettle, jacketed, mounted on steel legs.
1334 1—C.I. jacketed C.I. kettle with cover, 4 flanged openings of various sizes and 1 hand hole opening with cover. No agitator or drive. 13.2 gals. cap.
1336 1—C.I. enameled kettle 40 gal. capacity, jacketed. 30" D x 18" Deep
1340 1—Cast iron jacketed 4 gallon kettle with cover.
1687 1—27" D x 22" Deep Copper jacketed lead lined on 3 legged stand. (DuParquet, Huot, Moneuse & Co.)
1815 1—40 Gal. Copper Jacketed kettle mounted on C.I. stand
1834 3—New 65 gallon Dopp C.I. Kettles with hinged covers.
1844 2—50 gallon jackets, agitated open top kettles.

MILLS (PULVERIZERS - CRUSHERS)

677 1—54" A. & F. Brown Mushroom type CI Ball Mill.
770 5—40" CI Ball mills mushroom type, belt driven.
834 1—Raymond Impact 4-0 Pulverizer Type C.
1042 1—Briton Hammer Mill with Blower, screen and 7½ HP AC motor.
1058 1—42" x 42" Ball Mill, unlined, including bearings, but no stand or doors.
1064 1—16" D Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizing Mill.
1421 1—Raymond No. 0000 Automatic Pulverizer, belt driven.
1435A-G Parts for 4½' x 16" Hardinge Conical Mill.
1437 1—Eli Blake 15" x 9" Jaw Crusher
1446 1—6' D x 6' L Thropp Pebble Mill lined with silex blocks.
1449 1—3' D x 3' long Abbe Pebble Mill with porcelain lining. Capacity 100 gals, 220 lbs. dry grinding. Complete with bearings, stands, T&L pulleys.
1496 1—No. 0000 Raymond Impact Pulverizer direct connected to 10 HP 3 phase motor.

Tank Calibration Chart — FREE!!

Yours For the Asking

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

(Affiliate of Emil A. Schroth)

82 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.

Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

MILLS (PULVERIZERS - CRUSHERS) (Con't)

1559 1—No. 0 Raymond Impact Pulverizer, mounted on stand with motor base plate for chain and sprocket drive.
1573 1—9" x 28" 3 Roller Mill, (Not water cooled).
1585 1—6' Dia. x 5' L porcelain lined Pebble Mill with T & L pulleys.
1639 1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer with ducts, exhaust fan & 6' Dia. cyclone.
1640 1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammermill with 7½ HP AC motor.
1643 1—No. 13 Quaker City Crusher.
1683 1—Gruendler 2 roll smooth crusher.
1716 1—24" dia. x 20" wide Ball Mill for dry grinding.
1717 1—Lehmann 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill 12" x 30"
1718 1—6' dia. x 20" deep Muller (stone lined) with heating coils
1746 1—Kent 3 roller water cooled mill 12" x 30"
1747 1—J. H. Day 3 roller water cooled mill, 16" x 40"
1776 1—Western "Bear Cat" Shredder Size 2A
1779 1—Excel Crusher No. 4 with 14" x 14" hopper pulley drive.
1780 1—Lehman 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill 12" x 30"
1787 1—Lehmann 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill 12" x 30"
1797 1—Lehmann 18" x 48" 5 roller water cooled mill.
1846 1—Charlotte Stainless Steel laboratory colloid mill with 1 H.P. A.C. motor.
1853 1—Paul O. Abbe Laboratory Pibble Mill (2-1 gallon jars.)
1854 1—Paul O. Abbe Laboratory Pibble Mill ((1-3 gallon jar)

MIXERS

H6 1—25 Gallon Horizontal Mixer 27" x 17" jacketed, single shaft agitator with two straight paddles.
1595 1—Sprout Waldron Grain Mixer 4' Dia x 4' straight tapered to 12" Dia., 4' in length.
1677 1—Double Ribbon Mixer, 22" x 70", wood cover, end discharge, belt drive.
1678 1—Multi-paddle Mixer, 15" x 24", center discharge, belt drive.
1709 1—20 Gallon Tilting Mixer (5 single paddles). T & I pulleys.
1724 4—24" x 48" Long single ribbon and paddle dry mixers with 5 HP motor.
1761 1—J. H. Day 75 gallon jacgeted sigma blade, tilting type mixer.
1762 1—J. H. Day Single blade mixer, 28" x 28", hand tilt.
1770 1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed sigma blade heavy duty mixer.
1777 1—J. H. Day Single arm mixer with 5 HP AC motor
1778 1—J. H. Day double arm spiral mixer with hand tilt, 180 gallon capacity.
1831 1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel capacity heavy duty mixer equipt with 2 HP AC tilting motor and 20 HP AC variable speed main driving motor.

MIXING TANKS

1600 1—6' D x 5' H. Vertical steel mixing tanks. New England drive. T & L pulleys and agitators.
1605 3—6' D x 6' H Vertical steel mixing tanks with direct vertical motor (AC) drive and agitators.
1606 1—3'6" D x 5' H vertical steel jacketed tank with direct vertical motor (AC) drive and agitators.
1662 1—6' D x 8' high Mixing Tank with Nettco T & L pulley drive.
1663 1—6' D x 6' high Mixing Tank with Bevel Gear reduction drive. T & L pulley.
1748 1—4' Dia. x 4' Deep mixing tank with cover and 3 blade paddle agitator.

PUMPS

232 1—American Well Works, 4" suction x 3" discharge Centrifugal Pump, 2 stage, bronze impellers, closed type motor driven 30 HP GE Motor. 110 gpm at 360 ft. head
258 1—Wilfley 2" x 1½", 80/90 g.p.m. at 150 ft. head with 7½ HP AC motor.
394 2—Skidmore 2" x 1¼" Vacuum Heating and Boiler feed pumps.
693 1—Buffalo Two Stage Vacuum pump, 8" x 12" - 12" x 12" steam driven
746 1—Goulds 1" Rotary pump. Mounted on base, belt driven No motor.
751 1—1½" Excelsior Rotary Pump. Size 3
755 3—Foster "Excelsior" Rotary Pumps, size #3, 35 gpm. 1½" suction, 1½" discharge.
904 1—Kinney 2" x 2" Rotary Pump, mounted on base.
931 1—2" x 2" Bronze Centrifugal Pump, for belt drive.
1111 4—Stokes slide valve type, 8" D x 7" stroke, 55 cfm, belt drive.
1197 1—Devine 10" x 10" 113 cu. ft. reciprocating rotary valve vacuum pump.
1276 1—4" x 6" Devine single phase vacuum pump, belt driven, T & L pulley. Capacity 13 cu. ft.
1302 3—Devine Rotary Valve Dry Vacuum Pumps, 52 cu. ft displacement belt drive.
1304 2—Devine Rotary Valve Dry Vacuum Pumps, 113 cu. ft., displacement belt drive.
1310 1—Burckhardt Vacuum Pump 45 c.f.m.
1394 1—Goulds 1½" suction 1" outlet coupled to L. Allis 1½ HP, 220/440 V., 60 cycle, 2 phase motor.
1394 1—Goulds 2" suction x 1½" disch. coupled to 3 HP Westinghouse 2 phase motor.
1399 1—Crescent Centrifugal pump, 3' suction, 2" disch., coupled to ½ HP GE 220 V., 60 cycle, 3 phase motor
1521 1—Small oil circulating pump. "V" belt drive with 220 V. 2 phase motor. Mounted on wooden frame.
1590 1—Leiman Size "G" Rotary Air Compressor and Vacuum Pump 2½" inlet & outlet, 145 CFM at 15" vacuum
1616 1—2" x 1¼" two stage pump (similar to Nash).
1617 1—2" x 2" Quimby centrifugal pump with base and 5 HP

PUMPS (Con't)

AC motor.
1619 1—1¼" Lewis Centrifugal pump, 50 GPM @ 30' h no motor.
1620 1—3" x 3" Goulds Centrifugal pump-belt drive 5 at 40' head.
1622 1—3" x 3" Goulds Centrifugal pump with 5 HP AC
1623 1—3" x 3" Dayton Dowd Centrifugal pump with AC motor.
1624 1—Dempster single cylinder piston pump with ½ AC motor.
1625 1—1½" Goulds Centrifugal pump-belt driven.
1626 1—Piston type hand pump.
1627 1—2" x 2" Fulton Centrifugal pump. Belt drive
1628 1—3" Vertical Sand pump with 3 HP AC motor.
1682 1—16" x 16" Blake and Knowles Vacuum pump, 60 at 162 RPM
1688 1—3" x 3" Goulds Centrifugal Pump - belt drive
1693 1—Union Steam Pump (Simplex) 5" x 7" x 10"
1720 1—Viking gear pump 5 GPM at 60 ft. head.
1729 1—4½" x 2¾" x 4" Worthington Duplex Steam Pu
1737 3—#20 Blackmer Rotary Pumps. 20 GPM for direct connection.
1740 2—#50 Blackmer Rotary Pumps. 50 GPM with 5 H motors.
1743 1—7½" x 4½" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pu
1744 1—Worthington 7½" x 5" x 6" Duplex Steam Pum
1763 1—2½" Piston Pump with 1 HP motor.
1783 1—5¼" x 2¼" x 5" American Marsh Duplex Pump lubricator.
1784 1—6" x 4" x 6" Buffalo Duplex Pump, with lubrica
1809 1—Roper Gear Pump driven by ½ HP 220 V 60 3 phase motor.
1835 1—CENCO Laboratory Vacuum pump (0.1 micron)
1847 1—No. 16 BUMP nickle alloy pump - 1½"
1861 1—Size F6T Aurora pump 2½" inlet, 2" outlet
1862 3—No. 3 Foster ¾" Rotary pumps 3 gpm @ 200 lb pressure.
1864 1—Roner Steam Jacketed Pump No. 0 with 1 h.p. A motor and starter.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES & ACCESSORIES

1210 1—American Carbonic Engineering 5 Ton, CO2 Mach
1352 2—Cork insulated brine refrigeration boxes.
1353 Finned Refrigeration Coils.

SCALES

1250 1—Fairbanks Platform Scale, portable, 1000 lb. cap Platform 37" x 46½"
1541 1—Fairbanks bench type platform scale 75# capac
1541 1—Fairbanks "Under and Over" type, indicator sc scale, 250# capacity.
1731 1—10000# Platform Scale 8' x 6'
1745 1—1500 lb. Fairbanks Scale (30" x 41" platform)
5006 1—6000 Toledo Springless Cabinet Dial Scale for ou
1848 1—500 lb. Howe portable scale 19" x 28" platform. track, 1000 lb. dial in one lb. graduations. 1000 lb beam, 4000 lbs. on lever, no platform.

SCREENS (VIBRATING)

1228 1—Jeffrey Traylor #155 Conveyan Screen Deck 1
1236 1—Vibrating Screen or Shaker with 18" riddle or s
1430 1—Leahy type "C" heavy duty vibrating screen (Ide Concentrator) 3' x 6', single surface, equipt w mesh steel wire screen cloth.

SEPARATORS

896 1—18" Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator with Reduction drive and rubber belt. 110 Volt DC ex
1462 1—Cochran Live Steam Separator. 6" Dia. horizontal
1594 1—5' Dia. Gayco Air Separator complete with 5 H motor and drive.

SHEETER

1460 1—2 Roll Vertical Sheeter 10" x 24" gear drive.

SLITTER

1516 1—Hobbs Mfg. Co. Gang Slitter, 6" D x 52" Roll. 36" table, 6 knives, power driven with clutch (recondi ed). Not including motor.

STEEL STRAPPING

SP5 8000 lb. .025" x ½" galvanized steel strapping in

SIEVING MACHINE

1341 1—Stollberg Sieving Machine.
Also a quantity of hand sieves and sieve boxes

STERILIZER

1792 1—Bramhall-Deane Sterilizer. Inside dimensions 2 4' High by 7' long.

STILLS

501 1—30" dia. x 5'4" high copper gin still head.
561 2—George Ott large copper Brewer's Stills, 5' dia. x bonnet, 42" x 9' main body, 13' overall 580 gallon
1362 1—Stokes Automatic Water Still, 10 Gals. per hour.
1407 1—2 Compartment still, horizontal, mounted on legs.
1734 1—5 Gallon American Water Still.

TANKS

We invite your inquiries on tanks. Our stock on o closed, pressure, storage, vertical, horizontal, lin unlined, welded, riveted, copper, steel, wooden, squ and cylindrical tanks range from 10 to 43000 gal.

TRUCKS

1542 2—Barrel wheel trucks, single handle, hook type.
1839 1—Yale and Towne 10000 lb. hand lift truck
1840 1—Yale and Towne 5000 lb. hand lift truck
1841 1—Barrett cravens 5000 lb. hand lift truck
1842 1—Barrett Cravens 5000 lb. hand lift truck

TRUCKS (ELECTRIC)

1426 3—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks, Model EG, 4000 lb. with Edison Storage Batteries, Type A8, Platform x 54" - low position 11½" Lift 3½"

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary) of

Senega root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls ..... lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .16½ - .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Chinese, hulled ..... lb. .23 - .23½
choice, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled ..... lb. .29 - .30
Salvadorean ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .70 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .77½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .78 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .80 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .72 - .73
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .70 - .71
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs ..... lb. .67 - .68
TN, bgs., 10 bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works ..... ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .71½ - —
Cyanide, lib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .65⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .65⅝ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .65⅞ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .66⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .46⅛ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .47⅛ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., obls ..... lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls ..... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tank, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

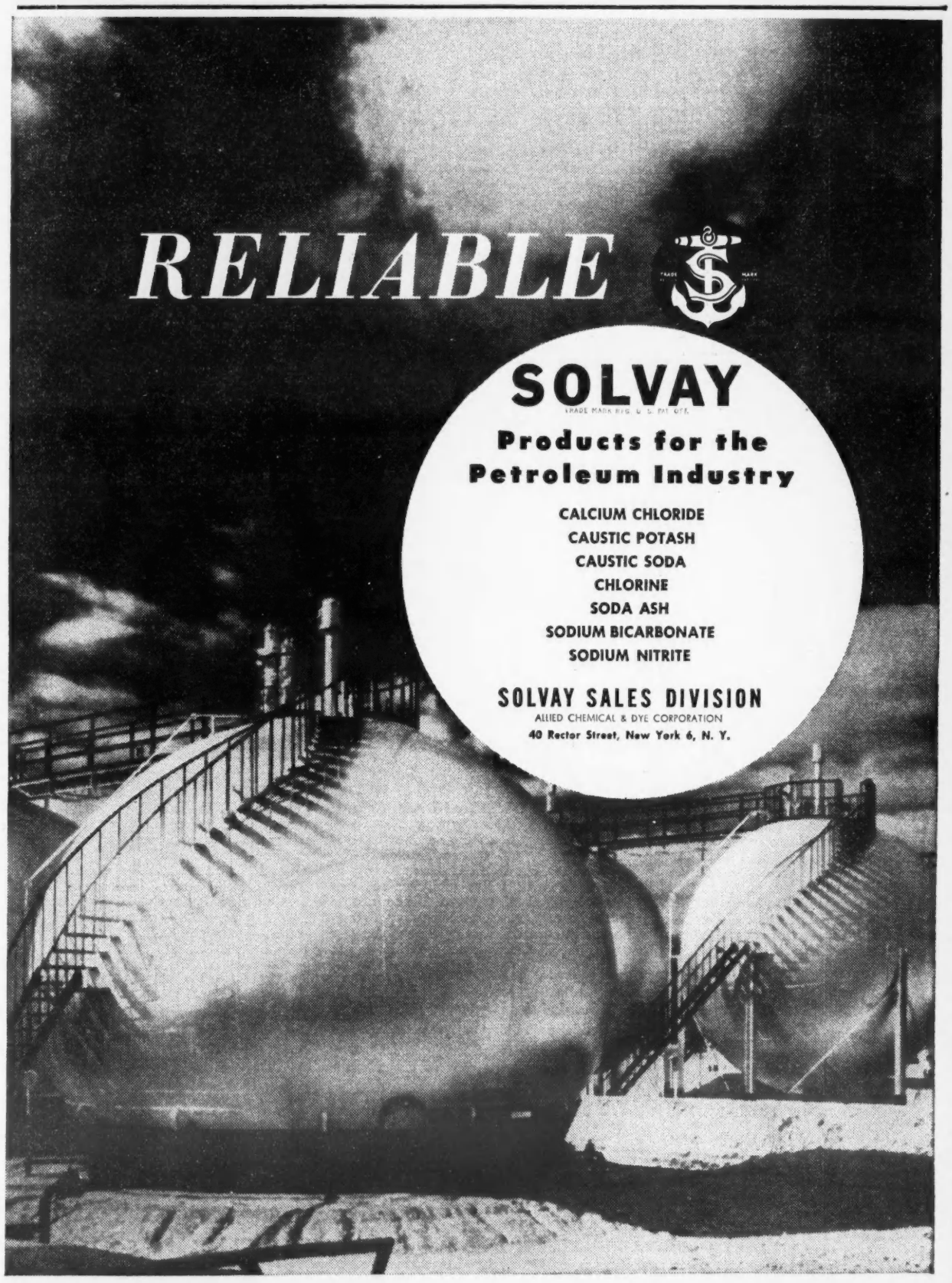
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works ..... lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
lb. .32 - —

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. — - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons ..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼ - .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms ..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾ - 08¼
powd., kgs., works ..... lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).

Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11⅜ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11⅝ - .11⅞
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls ..... lb. .21½ - —
dms. ..... lb. .22¼ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls ..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10⅝ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .10⅝ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. ..... lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24½ - .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .85 - .88

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro. area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 164.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works ..... lb. .51½ - .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 - .63
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ..... ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 51.00 - —



V 151 8 FEB 21 1949 XUM

Sodium Nitrate—Sulphur Dioxide

Sodium nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- .21½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. or Miss. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00

Sodium silicate, 52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, fused, bbls., works lb. .50¾- —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —

Sodium (thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13¼
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, 1-ots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .25½- .26½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100 F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, ton lots, works lb. .1855- —
lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton. 54.00 -55.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0595- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0615- —
Spikenard root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l. lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. 1.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamide, acetyl, dms., works lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.10
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —

COWLES CHEMICALS

DRYMET*

The Economical Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both NA_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

The All-Purpose Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate equivalent, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

The Heavy-Duty Detergent Orthosilicate

Cowles DRYORTH, of itself, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

The Medium pH Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular product with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

Cowles Chemical Company

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. 76 77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc dom., ordinary grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
88.93-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.24.50 —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -26.00
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .07½- —
fancy, loose lb. .06 - —
special, loose lb. .07½- .07
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .08½- .09
50%, dms lb. .12 - .15
Tamarinds, bbls.
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. 20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .49 —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
tanks, works gal. .45 —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 —
dms. lb. .50 .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .39 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.60 - 7.75
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bots., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

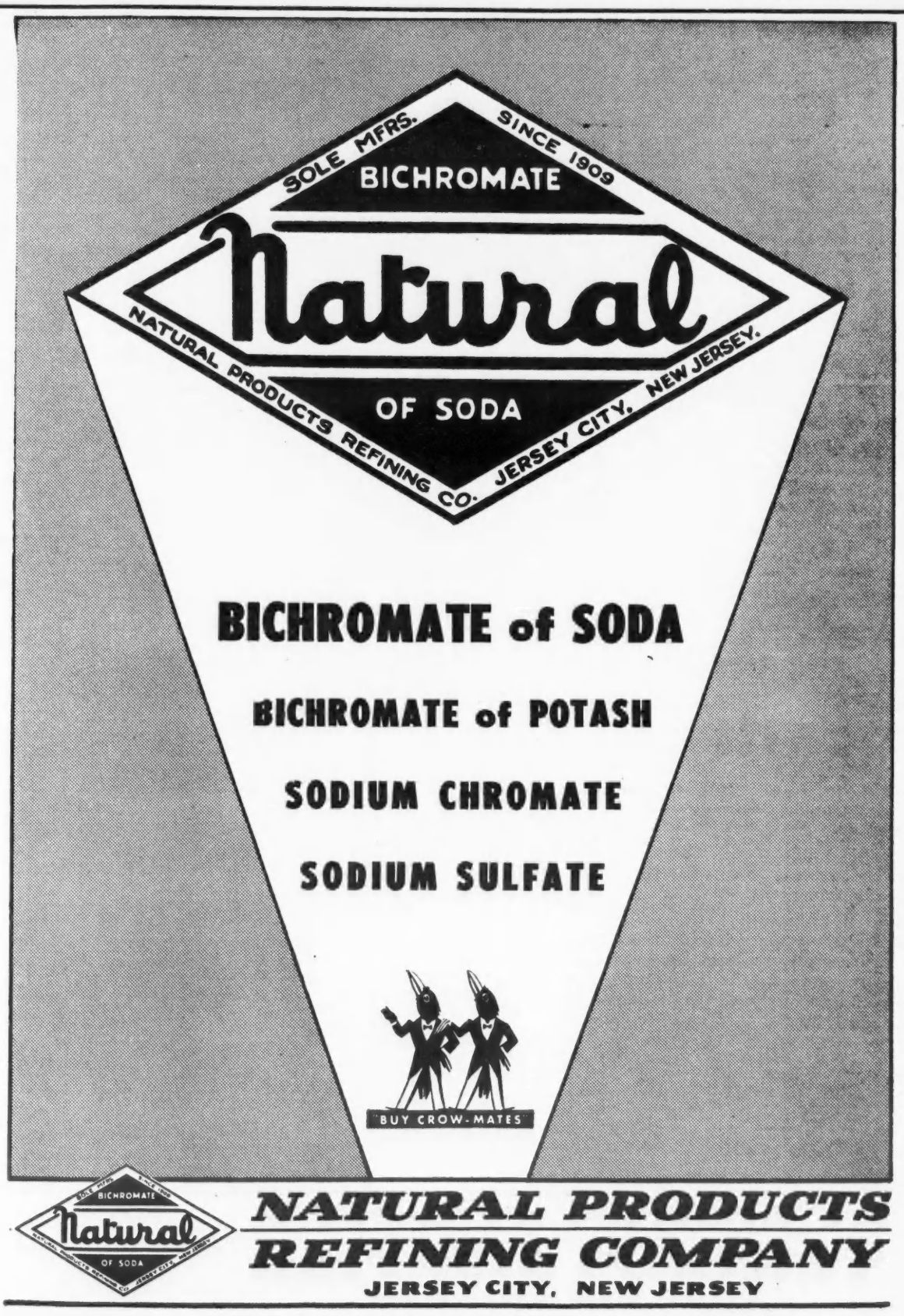
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4½c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5½c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 —
l.c.l. lb. .11 —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 —
tanks, works lb. .11 —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
zone 4 lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .013 —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs, works lb. 2.85 - —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls, futures, lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian lb. .10 - .11
Madras, bgs lb. .19 - .20



Turpentine, Gum—Yeast, Brewer's

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .58 —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots., gram. 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units. mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D, (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs lb. .67 - .68
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .53 - .54
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .59 - .61
slabs, bgs lb. .58 - .60
Wax, candelilla, crude lb. .51 - .52
refined, bgs lb. .56 - .58
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .76 - .79
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .79
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
No. 2 lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. .66 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35¼
Montan, crude, bgs lb. .30 - .34
lots lb. .64 - .65
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 Nom.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27¼
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .35 - .36
cake, cs lb. .36 - .37
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 —
gilders, ogs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .15 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.59 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.50 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .57 - .59

Announcing...

A NEW SERVICE FOR YOU

Fulton MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

A Brand-New Plant in NEW ORLEANS...

with up-to-the-minute machinery and facilities, is now going full speed filling orders from our old friends for our newest product, Fulton Multiwall Paper Bags.

The latest machinery and equipment are important in producing quality bags, but equally important is competent management and experienced supervision. We have been fortunate in securing for our top management in New Orleans men with long and varied experience in the production and sales of multiwall paper bags.

A gratifying number of our textile bag customers, who also use multiwalls, have demonstrated their confidence by placing orders with us for a portion of their paper bag requirements.

Our New Orleans factory is prepared to execute your orders for any type multiwall bag—pasted or sewn bottom, open mouth or valve. Our nearest plant or sales office will be pleased to quote on your requirements for 1949.

Fulton BAG & COTTON MILLS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ATLANTA ST. LOUIS DALLAS
KANSAS CITY (Kans.) DENVER MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.55 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome lb. .24½- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - 38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .47 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast.....lb. .18¼- .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- —
precip., powd., dms....lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .41 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.00 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .20¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17⅛- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17⅜- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17⅞- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.

Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
normal, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works..lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works...lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .60 - .63
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works.....lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works.....bl. .04½- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works...lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the February 7 issue of OPD.

Sanitary Supply Ass'n Annual Meeting May 8-11

The National Sanitary Supply Association will hold its annual meeting at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on May 8 to 11. In conjunction with the meeting, there will be exhibitions of products by about 150 manufacturers of sanitary chemicals, supplies and allied products.

ECA Surveys Aluminum Needs of Three Nations

A special ECA mission to study the needs of European countries for virgin aluminum, and the appointment of personnel to three ECA missions were announced last week by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The aluminum survey group, now in Europe, consist of Donald Colwell, sales engineer for the Apex Smelting Company, Chicago, and Albert Butler of Denver, who was associated with the aluminum-magnesium division of the War Production Board during the war. The mission will visit England, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Joseph F. Heath, on leave from his post as national representative of the American Federation of Government Employees, has been appointed labor adviser to the ECA mission in Greece; Frank H. Higgins, vice-president and chief executive of the Detroit plant of Hupp Corporation, has joined the ECA staff in Paris, and James S. Killen, international vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, has been named labor adviser to the chief of the ECA United Kingdom mission.

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7. Dichloroaniline
8. *ortho*-Chloroaniline
9. *para*-Chloroaniline
10. *ortho*-Chlorophenol
11. *para*-Chlorophenol
12. Cyclohexylamine
13. Dicyclohexylamine
14. Dinitroaniline
15. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 44°
16. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48°
17. *ortho*-Nitroaniline
18. *ortho*-Nitrochlorobenzene
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Volume 155 February 21, 1949 Number 8

AMA Offers 'Health' Program

Whatever one may think of the suggestions—they are no more than that—which it comprises, the medical care program offered last week by the American Medical Association should give encouragement in the endeavor to provide the general public with more adequate medical service. It is particularly encouraging to know that the medical organization has cast off the apathy, even antipathy, with which it has viewed the need for better medical care, has put aside the negative attitude with which it has met proposals for the remedying of that need, and has offered something almost tangible as a basis for planning toward that end.

The next step is to do the planning. That cannot be left to either government or the medical organization alone. In largest part it should be entrusted to competent representatives of the public, men who know that needs exist; who can see and recognize those needs; who do not need to have them shown. The government has laid out a program, it was recently outlined by the administrator of the Federal Security Agency. That program and the one now presented by organized medicine might well form the channels by which the construction of a satisfactory plan is approached. The FSA program gets closer to the problem. But, it seeks the solution in a wholly unsatisfactory way. The AMA program is vague and unrealistic, leaving too much to expediency, especially with respect to how the service would be funded.

No unbiased person can accept the governmental scheme of compulsory health insurance as either desirable or effective. No unbiased person can evaluate the AMA scheme because of its indefiniteness. Its suggestion of a Federal department of health offers no guaranty that the outcome would not be rather a department of medicine. It must be considered that the task of constructing a Department of Defense out of the former army and navy departments has not progressed very satisfactorily. And it must be recognized that, under the pressure of organized labor, the Department of Labor certainly is not an agency for the improvement of employment relations.

The AMA program, as its promoters say, puts a deal of stress on science. It cannot be denied that science has added much to the efficiency of medical service. But, what it has added to the cost thereof has also been substantial. Science must be viewed realistically in all matters of public service. It is worthy of note, if not specially significant, that the doctors of medicine who, a few years ago, were exempted from military service as scientific students, are quite reluctant now to enter the service even for relatively short terms. Their excuse has nothing to do with science. A medical group in New York city has endorsed the AMA program. One would be ill advised to go without food until any members of that group migrate to sections of the country where there is far greater need for their services.

With respect to medical care, the drug industry has a unique position. It has done, at least, as much as any other agency to advance the progress and improve the results of that care. It has a sort of divided loyalty—and it has been leaning somewhat too much toward what it has been told is the sentiment of the medical profession. The industry should study the matter in greater detail and closer to the public. It has an opportunity to perform a most important and highly necessary public service in locating the needs for improvement in medical care, labeling them, and realistically determining what is required for their remedying. One of the biggest requirements is the money that will be needed to pay for providing adequate service wherever it is needed. It must be admitted that some measure of public assistance will have to be had in that connection. The drug industry is composed of businessmen. They, unquestionably, are competent to construct a financial formula for the satisfactory providing and use of the necessary public funds.

Disinflation Is Desirable

Business is again getting all sorts of prophecies and protestations on what lies before it. The reason seems to be that all sorts of fears of words are abroad in the land, and everybody who wants to talk about the business outlook has some such phobia and, therefore, dabbles in double-talk. In no other way can it be explained that one commenter says that inflation has come to an end while, on the same page of the same newspaper, another equally competent commenter is declaring that controls are inevitable if inflation is to be kept from getting worse. Commenter A can see no possibility of a depression. His colleague B makes much of the fact that prices have been going down for months—and where does that lead if not to depression.

And then comes the stirring advice that business be not downhearted or downcast; that only a defeatist sees doom ahead of the downheading. In the next column, Prophet C forecasts a renewed upturn of prices, a consequent clamor for another wage-boost—and government just must clamp down the lid, at least on prices.

So many words beginning with the letter, "D," are being used in the discussion of the decline of prices that it is no wonder that the best-fitted one is overlooked. The worst selection—"depression"—is overworked. The other popular term, "deflation," has little meaning in the case. The proper designation of the price trend is "disinflation." That is something which business can do to control itself—and also to prolong its existence. It has been disinflating, at least, at wholesale. Wholesale prices are down 4.2 percent over the past year. The changes range from a cut of 33.3 percent in fats and oils to a boost of 17.2 percent in metals. It is in that respect that disinflation differs from depression: under the latter there are no boosts; and even in normal situations there must be some. It is disinflation when, as over the past year, cotton prices go up 1.8 percent; textiles get 9.9 percent cheaper; fuels are raised 4.2 percent; food is cut 7.6 percent. And that testifies that supply and demand "ain't what they usta be," because this has been an easy Winter on fuels.

There is no sense in trying to figure out the future from the figures of yesterday and today. There is no sense in fearing a depression when fear is the most potent producer of depressions. Prices can go lower; so can profits—and nobody have to peddle pippins. Of course, pay has to go down along with prices and profits—and again applecarting need not be the consequence.

Costs are a matter of business—even the cost of living. They always have been what business made them. They always will be. And there is no more need or reason outside of business why they should be depressionary than there is that they be inflationary. It must be remembered that politicomicians find a sort of fiendish glee in taking such things away from business. There is no need or reason today to give them the opportunity they got twenty years ago to do that. A recession is in progress; in itself it is not bad. But, it must be kept under control—by business.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

milk powder, and other commodities will have to go into storage, and it is because of this that officials now are surveying the facilities and asking for removal of the restrictions in the CCC charter.

Military Procurement Changes

Two new sections of the armed services procurement regulation, dealing with bonds and insurance, and taxes, and a revision of the section on contract cost principles, have been developed by the army, the navy, and the air force, with coordination by the munitions board. The new sections are X, "Bonds and Insurance," and XI, "Federal, State, and Local Taxes."

Section X prescribes requirements for bid, performance, payment, advance payment, patent infringement, and construction bonds in contracts with the military departments for certain types of supplies and services. Section XI describes the types of Federal, State, and local taxes on supplies and services procured by the government. Section XV, "Contract Cost Principles," has been revised. This section deals with types of costs which may be allowed in supply and research contracts with commercial organizations; research contracts with non-profit institutions; and construction contracts.

The principal changes in section XV are:—(1) The effective date of the section is changed from February 1 to March 1, 1949; (2) charity and community benefit donations are made unallowable as contract costs; (3) portions of the section pertaining to the allowability of advertising costs have been modified to permit advertising in trade and technical journals only under supply and research contracts with commercial organizations, provided that it does not offer specific products for sale, but is placed for the purpose of offering financial support to journals which are valuable for the dissemination of technical information within the contractor's industry.

ECA Reforms Commissions

ECA has adopted a new policy covering payment of commissions to foreign agents of suppliers of ECA-financed commodities and services to make the ECA dollar go farther in promoting European recovery.

Under this new policy, suppliers, as in the past, will follow their regular trade practice of paying commissions to their foreign agents. In cases where such commissions are included in the purchase price of commodities and services paid for by ECA, the dollar amount of the commissions will accrue to the treasury of the participating country. In this way, foreign agents who are nationals of the countries making the purchases will be paid commissions in francs, lire, pounds, or other local currencies, instead of dollars.

ECA proposes to bill each of the participating countries monthly for the dollar amount of these commissions. ECA in turn will reprogram these dollars for additional purchases rather than permit them to be used outside the ERP program.

Latin American Agriculture Aided

In 1939, Congress passed legislation enabling the United States to help Western Hemisphere countries with their agricultural problems by lending them technicians and by helping them set up cooperative agricultural stations. The activity has been going forward continuously since that time, and today the Department of Agriculture is administering joint agricultural programs with fifteen governments of the American republics.

Last year this program was expanded to global proportions by congressional authorizations, and plans are now being drawn up for technical agricultural collaboration in such underdeveloped countries as Afghanistan, Iran, the Philippines, Siam, and Syria. The proposed programs would approximately double the technical collaboration field activities of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The technical collaboration programs are being carried out in these general forms:—(1) Establishing and maintaining joint cooperative agricultural stations for research and education; (2) training Latin American specialists so that they can assume places of technical leadership in their own countries; (3) assisting visitors to the United States in their studies of technical methods.

One measure of the effectiveness of the program is indicated by the increasing financial support being given by the cooperating Latin American governments, growing from about $500,000 in 1943 to an estimated $1,178,000 in fiscal 1948. On the average, participating Latin American governments put up about $3 for each dollar invested by the United States.

Soapmakers Pay Surveyed

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed a survey of wages paid to workers in the soap and glycerin manufacturing industry, which shows that, on the average, they received about $1.51 an hour last August, the month during which the survey was made. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, each with over 30 percent of the total employment in the industry, paid just about the national average for the country. The Middle West and Pacific regions, each with less than 10 percent of the industry's workers, exceeded the average. It was $1.59 for the Middle West and $1.54 for the Pacific coast.

The survey showed that more than one out of every five plant workers in the industry earned between $1.50 and $1.70 an hour; that less than 3 percent were paid under 90 cents an hour; and more than 8 percent exceeded $2. Skilled maintenance workers—carpenters, electricians, machinists, and pipefitters—had the highest wage levels. Packers constituted the lowest-paid occupational group.

The report of the bureau was based on a mail questionnaire study of ninety-two establishments, employing eight or more workers, whose major activity was the manufacture of soap in any form and the manufacture of crude and refined glycerin. Also included were a number of establishments manufacturing cleansers, washing powders, and washing compounds from purchased soaps. Detailed information on the survey will be published by the bureau in a bulletin later.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number declined last week to 234.4, compared with 236.3 in the preceding week, 236.0 a month ago and 204.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. Lower prices were recorded for lead arsenate and platinum metal. Both revisions appeared to be the result of a slow demand and an effort on the part of suppliers to stimulate new business. The trend of the silver bullion market was upward, with higher prices effective at the close of the week. The advance was attributed to low consumer inventories and an improved industrial demand.

Relaxation of consuming demand has been reflected in an increase of producers' inventories in many directions and at present there are relatively few tight supply spots to aggravate consumers. In general, the market's price structure has continued firm with producing costs high enough to contribute stability. The trade is hoping for improvement in demand as the year progresses but admit that adjustments are taking place to keep the markets in balance.

Shortage of carbon tetrachloride is being relieved. Chlorine supplies were in better shape. There was plenty of caustic soda and soda ash to meet requirements. The mild Winter has greatly improved the supply situation in calcium chloride. There was no shortage in any of the potash chemicals. Stocks of epsom salt have been made adequate to meet demand. Some pickup in the inquiry for ammonium bicarbonate was reported. Anhydrous ammonia held the same tight supply condition recently reported. Chromic and oxalic were the only tight spots in the acid markets.

Eleven wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $876,000 in December showed a loss of 7 percent from November. Seven wholesalers showed a gain of 5 percent in inventories over the preceding month. In comparison with December, 1947, their sales were down 10 percent and their inventories up 15 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.0 percent for the week ending February 12, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 96.8 in the preceding week and 100.5 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammoniac Sal—Manufacturers of dry-batteries continued to show the most interest in white granular. Demand for yeast, tanners' chemicals and dyestuffs has remained moderate with production adequate to meet requirements promptly. The gray variety is said to be finding a seasonal outlet at former price levels.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has increased since the beginning of the month with the cracker bakeries leading in the amount of purchases. Stocks have been kept at a level to meet requirements promptly. Manufacturers of cleaning compounds have also shown more attention of late.

Barium Chloride—Not unusually active but firm. It was stated that consumers have been operating mostly for current wants and that combined purchases have contributed stability to the market situation.

Calcium Chloride — Appreciable improvement has taken place in the supply situation this month. The continued mild weather has materially reduced the demand for ice control and in producing quarters it was stated that the buying movement for this use is practically out for this season.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Prompt shipments were made available last week and the market's supply condition has shown definite improvement. Stocks at this time cannot be described as free, but consumers are not experiencing as much difficulty in covering requirements as they did a month ago.

Chlorine—Supply situation did not change much last week. There appeared to be plenty of small cylinders to meet demand but tankcars remained relatively tight with some producers not in a position to consider new business when prompt shipment was specified.

Copper Nitrate—Small lot sales, representing current requirements of the ceramic, chemical and other consuming industries are about the best that can be noted at present. Stocks are not excessive but fully adequate to meet demand promptly.

Copper Oxychloride-sulphate—Not showing much activity but demand is expected to increase with the approach of the agricultural season. Stocks appear adequate to meet the season's requirements.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural inquiries recently reaching this market have resulted in some business being placed. It was stated that buyers are operating conservatively but gradual improvement is expected to materialize through March and April. In regard to the French inquiry, it was stated that investigation shows that 15,000 to 20,000 tons are needed for prompt shipment as the season in France begins in March. About all that is required now is some ECA financing. The industrial demand has been sustained at a very satisfactory level. Producers appear confident that stocks will be adequate to meet all requirements and are quite optimistic about the prospective amount of sulphate that will go into agriculture this year.

Epsom Salt—Buying interest has tapered off for the technical grade and stocks are now adequate to meet demand promptly. Prices have remained firm at the level established at the first of the year.

Methylene Chloride—In line with many other chemicals, demand has slowed down for this material. The market has held steady with drums in carlots priced at 12½c. per pound, 13½c. for l.c.l., and 11½c. in tankcars, works, freight allowed East.

Nickel Carbonate—Unlike nickel sulphate, production of carbonate has been maintained at a level to meet consuming requirements. The market position is steady with prompt shipments available at lately prevailing prices.

Nickel Sulphate—Production remained under pressure last week with shipments behind schedule. The recent withdrawal of a producer from the market has tightened buying conditions and delayed progress in restoring a normal supply situation. Demand has continued active for plating uses.

Potash, Caustic—Inventories have increased with the liquid in tankcars commanding more attention than the dry forms at present. It was stated that demand has relaxed to some extent both for home and export consumption.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments to the manufacturers of high-class glass specialties are holding up well regardless of the tight supply condition prevailing in lead. No unusual activity in demand was reported from the chemical, soap, shellac or other consuming industries. Stocks have met requirements without difficulty.

Potassium Chlorate—Production has been keyed to meet the current demand from match factories and other consumers. Shipments, while mostly against contracts, are moving in steady volume from works.

Potassium Perchlorate—Stocks of domestic are not free but orders have been taken for March shipment at lately prevailing prices. While demand has been mostly leveled off, the fusee trade is still taking on stocks for nearby requirements.

Potassium Titanate—Market position steady with demand and supply holding a satisfactory degree of balance. Carlots at works are priced at 12c. per pound in cartons, 5 ton lots are held at 12¼c. and smaller quantities at 12½c. to 15¼c., depending upon the size of order.

Soda Ash—Stocks have continued fully sufficient to meet contract requirements promptly and there is enough left over to meet additional wants for home and export. The improvement in the supply situation has not affected the market's price structure which is described as firm in all producing areas.

Soda, Caustic—Market situation is simi-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Silver, ¾c. per ounce.

Prices Reduced

Lead arsenate, 1½c. per lb.
Platinum metal, $3 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
234.4	236.3	236.0	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	122.8	119.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

lar to that noted in soda ash. Stocks of both liquid and dry forms are relatively free at the present time with producers in a position to consider additional business for prompt shipment. Contract shipments have run flush with schedules all month. Prices are firm at former selling levels.

Sodium Chlorate—No unusual buying interest last week. Demand is following seasonal lines and is expected to increase a little later in the year with the development of weed-killing use. Meanwhile, producers' inventories have expanded and immediate and prompt shipments have remained available at former price levels.

Sodium Nitrite—Production at present is not exceeding demand by any wide margin. While inquiry from the textile dyeing and printing plants has not been unusually active, there has been a steady demand from the meat packers and from the chemical and printing ink industries.

Sodium Silicate—Producers' inventories have been maintained at a level to meet consuming requirements promptly. It was stated that demand has relaxed to some extent during the month but the market's price structure has continued firm.

Zinc Sulphate—Moderate improvement in buying interest was noted. The chief demand was said to come from the chemical manufacturers and was probably the result of low inventories. The market's price structure was described as steady with no new changes revealed.

Acids

Acetic—Although the market holds a rather competitive position, the balance of supply and demand has not been distorted to any unusual degree so far this month. Shipments to the rayon, plastic and other consuming industries are progressing along seasonal lines with stocks sufficient to meet requirements readily.

Hydrofluosilicic—Consumers are taking this acid mostly for current wants. Demand has covered a relafively wide area including the chemical, ceramic and textile industries. Stocks have been maintained at a level to meet domestic requirements promptly.

Muriatic—Demand has relaxed sufficiently to permit an increase in producers' inventories. Requirements have been satisfied promptly at former price levels for home and export.

Oxalic—Buying conditions have shown no appreciable improvement so far this month. Stocks have not increased and consuming demand has not lessened. Shipments have remained behind contract schedules and the market condition is definitely tight.

Sulphuric — Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment and it appeared as though demand in most instances was being leveled off by the maintenance of steady production. It was stated that consuming inquiry, while broad, has lost the urgency noted a few weeks ago. Department of Commerce looks for a slight increase in manufacturing capacity this year when facilities now being installed are completed.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper—Production of refined copper within the United States in January amounted to 78,298 tons, according to the Copper Institute. December output was 96,117 tons. Scrap production in January was 16,272 tons against 9,816 in the preceding month. January deliveries of refined copper amounted to 96,070 tons, compared with 102,292 in December. Average daily production in January amounted to 3,099 tons, against 3,300 tons in December. Refined stocks on January 31 were 91,053 tons, against 96,080 on December 31. Combined production in the United States and outside was 174,508 tons of refined copper, deliveries totaled 173,616 tons and stocks on January 31 were 263,962 tons, a decrease of 7,787 tons from December 31, 1948.

Washington advices state that the house has approved unanimously a bill suspending for two more years, to March 31, 1951, the import duty on copper. The action is intended to encourage imports of the metal. The import tax on copper is 4 cents a pound, but under the Geneva trade agreement to which the United States subscribed, the tax will be cut in half when restored, with the result that it will be 2 cents a pound.

Lead—Consumption of lead in November totaled 93,710 short tons, a decrease of 7 percent from the October high point of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Although the average daily rate

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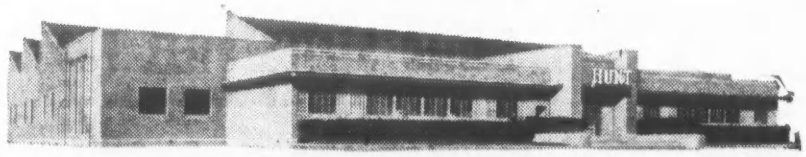

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declined from 3,254 to 3,123 tons, consideration of actual working time in October and November indicates a higher daily rate of consumption in November. Of the total quantity of lead consumed, about 78 percent was used in the manufacture of metal products, 11 percent in pigments, 8 percent in chemicals (including tetraethyl fluid), and 3 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. Lead used in the production of leaded zinc oxide totaled 1,252 tons. Of the remaining 92,458 tons consumed, approximately 59 percent was refined soft lead, including both secondary and primary, 27 percent was antimonial lead, 5 percent each of scrap and percentage metals and 2 percent each of copper-base scrap and drosses.

Consumers' stocks of lead increased 5 percent during the month from 94,826 to 95,314 tons. Soft lead, antimonial lead and lead scrap rose 1, 2 and 4 percent respectively, whereas November 30 inventories of percentage metals, copper-base scrap and the drosses were reduced. Lead imports in November totaled 28,798 tons, a 15-percent decrease from the 34,107 tons imported in October. About 74 percent of the lead imported was in the form of pigs and bars, most of which came from Mexico, Canada and Peru. Lead in ores and concentrates accounted for 13 percent and originated principally in Australia and the Union of South Africa. The remaining 13 percent was scrap, for again in November no base bullion was received.

Platinum—Priced lower at $85.00 an ounce for round lots and at $88.00 for smaller quantities. It was stated that a relaxation in demand from the jewelry trade and from other industrial users was primarily responsible for the downward price revision.

Quicksilver—Buying interest has remained exceedingly narrow in this market. According to trade reports, no large lots have changed hands while small quantities have occasionally been moved at $90.00 to $92.00 per flask. On round quantities it was stated that $88.00 would be accepted and in some supply quarters it was intimated that this figure might be shaded.

San Francisco—The market was steady. Little metal being offered. Producers were quoting metal between $90 and $94 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Priced higher under increased buying for industrial use. An advancing tendency featured the market throughout the week with buyers following the upward movement. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 71½c. per ounce. London was also higher at 43½d. for spot and forward.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43⅛d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—Stocks of pig tin held by the Office of Metals Reserve amounted to 23,929 long tons on January 31, according to the Office of Domestic Commerce. Smelter production in January amounted to 3,257 tons and imports were 585 tons, making total receipts of 3,842 tons. Allocations included 4,374 tons. Stocks on December 31 were 24,322 tons after a transfer of about 24,000 tons to the permanent stockpile.

Zinc—Consuming demand continued active and considerably in excess of the available supply. While no price change was reported in prime western, the market was definitely firm with no apparent easement in sight at this time.

In reviewing output, the Bureau of Mines states that zinc-reduction plants in the United States on December 31, 1947, had a stated annual capacity to produce 998,087 tons of slab zinc under normal operating conditions, allowing for necessary shut-downs for repairs. This figure, which compares with a 1,067,800-ton reported capacity at the end of 1946, indicates that the 1947 output was 86 percent of the capacity as compared with 72 percent in 1946. Horizontal- and vertical-retort plants operated at 88 percent of a stated 559,502-ton capacity, electrolytic plants at 86 percent of a 341,709-ton capacity, and secondary smelters at 66 percent of a 56,884-ton capacity.

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Chemicals Consumed in Pulp and Paper Industry

The California State Division of Mines, in a recent commentary on the market for chemicals provided by the Western pulp and paper industry, gave the following figures on quantities of chemicals used in the industry in the United States:—

	Tons
Alum	150,000
Asphalt	7,000
Calcium carbonate	75,000
Caustic soda	110,000
Chlorine	250,000
Clay	600,000
Lime	500,000
Limestone	440,000
Saltcake	650,000
Soda ash	150,000
Sodium aluminate	5,000
Sodium silicate	400,000
Sulphur	400,000
Sulphuric acid	9,000
Talc	30,000
Titanium pigments	30,000

Mathieson Chemicals Described

Mathieson Chemical Corporation New York, has published a thirty-two-page illustrated booklet, entitled "Mathieson Chemicals," which covers the history, operations and products of the company.

Information is given on methods of production, properties and applications of caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, liquid chlorine, ammonia, dry ice and carbonic gas, hypochlorite products, sodium methylate, sodium chlorite and chlorine dioxide.

All-State Promotes Berry

All-State Welding Alloys Company, White Plains, N. Y., has appointed Thomas E. Berry manager of domestic sales for its line of low temperature welding and brazing alloys and fluxes. Mr. Berry had been eastern seaboard regional sales manager for the company.

Zinc Naphthenate Specification Drafted

A new commercial standard specification for zinc naphthenate wood preservative for application by brush, dip or spray has been tentatively drafted and circulated to the industry. It is designated by the National Bureau of Standards as tentative specification TS-4754, and is patterned after the recently established specification for copper naphthenate wood preservative, CS-152-48.

The specification provides that the active ingredient shall be the zinc salt of naphthenic acids, and that the principle diluent shall be petroleum distillates. Other substances such as creosote oil, linseed oil, or water repellent may be added to provide special characteristics to the finished product. The metal zinc content shall be shown on the package label which shall also specify dilution directions. The diluted ready-for-use product shall contain not less than 1 percent zinc calculated as metal, and when used shall penetrate the end grain of the wood by at least one inch.

Comments on the proposed specification or requests for copies of it should be sent to F. W. Reynolds, assistant chief, commodity standards division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C., not later than March 18, and preferably before.

Nitrogen Meter Described

Complete details on a device for continuously recording the concentration of nitrogen in gas mixtures by photoelectric means are contained in a report now available from the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce.

PB 95882, "The Nitrogen Meter," thirty-two pages including illustrations and diagrams, is available from the Library of Congress, photoduplication service, publication board project, Washington 25, D. C., at $5 in photostat, $2.25 in microfilm. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Librarian of Congress.

Calgon Names Daugherty, Kaufman to Research Posts

Calgon, Inc., chemical products manufacturer, Pittsburgh, has appointed Dr. Thomas H. Daugherty assistant director of research, and has named C. E. Kaufman assistant director of chemical research for its affiliate, Hall Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Daugherty, who joined Hall Laboratories in 1934, will have charge of research and development projects and of coordinating development work on the application of "Calgon" and other products in various uses. He has been assistant to the research director of Calgon, Inc., since 1946.

Antimony Sulphide Export Quotas for April-June Set

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has announced country export quotas for antimony sulphide for the second quarter of 1949. The quotas for the product, which bears census schedule B number 839900, are as follows, in pounds:—

Latin America—	
Argentina	1,000
Brazil	7,000
Colombia	6,000
Costa Rica	500
Cuba	1,000
Dominican Republic	1,000
Ecuador	2,000
Guatemala	2,000
Mexico	500
Peru	500
Far East—	
Philippine Republic	1,000
Siam	250
Total	22,750
Reserve	7,250
Total authorized allocation	30,000

Amer. Viscose to Double Cellophane Production

American Viscose Corporation has announced plans to expand cellophane production at its Fredericksburg, Va., plant to 100,000,000 pounds a year. This expansion will double the present production of cellophane. Increased production will be achieved as soon as the necessary equipment can be procured and installed.

Synthetic Rubber Output: 1947

Manufacturers in the synthetic rubber industry shipped products valued at $235,200,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Average employment in the industry amounted to 7,663 with salaries and wages paid to all employees totaling $25,800,000. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $4,100,000.

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Organic Materials Deterioration Studied

Deterioration of textiles, leather, and other organic materials because of mildew and rot is a major problem in the tropics and a summary of the information on this subject accumulated by the National Bureau of Standards in the past several years is presented in a new booklet which is now available from the Government Printing Office.

This booklet contains a detailed review of the literature on the microbiological deterioration of organic and fibrous materials; a classification of a wide variety of fungicides according to their effectiveness for diverse use; and ratings of plastics, plasticizers, and related materials based on their susceptibility to mold growth.

The most widely recognized test methods for evaluation of mildew resistance and and rot resistance are listed, and representative problems incidental to the development of test methods for evaluating mildew resistance and developing mildew-resistant materials are given.

Miscellaneous Publication M188, "Microbiological Deterioration of Organic Materials: Its Prevention and Methods of Test" — thirty-nine large two-column pages, eighteen illustrations—is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost of 25 cents a copy. These in foreign countries interested in purchasing this publication should include approximately one-third extra with their remittance to cover mailing costs.

Mathieson Transfers Three To New Sales Positions

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced three recent changes in personnel. Roland F. Boehm, who was district sales manager of the Houston, Tex., office, has been transferred to the ammonia department, with headquarters in New York. O. J. Theobald, jr., formerly district sales manager of Mathieson's Charlotte, N. C., office, replaces Mr. Boehm as district sales manager of the Houston office. J. F. Carey, formerly a sales representative in the Charlotte territory, has been named district sales manager of the Charlotte office.

Mr. Boehm joined Mathieson in 1946, when his work was connected with the distribution of the output of the Lake Charles ammonia plant. Previously he held positions with the War Production Board, as assistant chief of the nitrogen unit, and, after a period of service in the armed forces, with Nitrogen Products, Inc., in an executive capacity.

Mr. Theobald joined Mathieson in 1932 as a member of the sales staff and has held a number of positions with the company. Mr. Carey received his chemical degree from Tufts College and shortly after his graduation in 1937 joined Mathieson where he has been active in sales and sales development.

Zinc-Lead Deposit Report Published by Mines Bureau

A Bureau of Mines investigation of the Royal Princess zinc-lead deposit, about nine and a half miles south of Galena, Ill., is described in a report released by the bureau. The ore is described as a mixture of galena and (zinc) blende crystals deposited as a thin coating on iron sulphide, and as chunks in loose rock and sand. The report includes a map of the lead-deposit area, description of the mine, logs of holes drilled and analyses of samples. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4386, "Investigation of Royal Princess Zinc-Lead Deposit, Jo Daviess County, Ill.," may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Trade Briefs

International Nickel Company, New York, has published a booklet, "How to Get Longer Service from Your Pumps," which is available without charge from the company.

Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has broken ground for a new 21,000 square foot addition to its organic chemical plant at 1914 South Kilbourn avenue, Chicago. The new facilities will cost about $150,000 and will be used as warehouse space, and possibly as manufacturing facilities at a later date.

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Monsanto Awards Academic Leaves of Absence to Four

Four Monsanto Chemical Company scientists were named on February 16 to receive leaves of absence at full salary for an academic year of study at universities of their choice. Those picked to receive the award for the 1949-50 academic year were:—O. C. Jones of Anniston, Ala., R. W. Radue of St. Louis, S. H. Rider of Springfield, Mass., and Q. A. Trementozzi of Dayton, Ohio.

This brings to fifteen the number of Monsanto scientists who have received academic leaves of absence for technical personnel since the program was established in 1946. The Monsanto plan is designed to encourage the scientific work and development of Monsanto's technical personnel in physics, chemistry and chemical engineering.

Mr. Jones is a member of the company's phosphate division research department. Mr. Radue has been with the company since 1939 and is in the organic chemicals division research department. Mr. Rider has been with the company's plastics division at Springfield for the past five years.

British Industries Fair

—Continued from page 5

gives increased efficiency in the spinning of cotton and worsted parns.

Penicillin Plant Acquired

The production of penicillin has made enormous strides in Britain and the Distillers Company, Ltd., biochemicals, has just acquired a government factory at Speke, Liverpool, Lancashire, for the production of high-grade crystalline penicillin. Streptomycin will also be manufactured and the development of similar antibiotic products fostered.

The building of new factories for chemical and allied manufactures proceeds apace. Bakelite Ltd. is extending its factory at Aycliffe, Durham, England, for the production of vinyl resins and phenolic plastics generally. In the Grangemouth area, Stirling, Scotland, considerable developments have taken place at the works of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., dyestuffs; Scottish Oils Refinery Ltd., and British Petroleum Chemicals, Ltd. In Grimsby, England, a large plant with an annual production of 10,000 tons of rutile titanium oxide pigments, has been erected by British Titan Products Ltd.

Styrene Co-Polymers Ltd. has been formed by a group of leading chemical makers to operate a factory at Partington, Cheshire, for the production of co-polymers of styrene by the Catarole process, for use in air-drying and industrial stoving finishes. By means of this recently developed process it becomes possible to produce from petroleum simultaneously aromatic hydrocarbons and a wide range of olefinic and paraffinic gases, which are the basic raw materials of the organic chemical industry. Another expansion is the opening at Oban, Scotland, of a large factory for the conversion of seaweed into feeding-stuffs, chemicals and fertilizers.

Fluorine Products Being Made

Fluorine chemistry is a recent development, and Imperial Chemical Industries London, is now operating plants for the production of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, difluorodichlormethane, difluoromonochloromethane and monofluorotrichloromethane. A pilot plant is devoted to the manufacture of polytetrafluoroethylene and large-scale production of these early in 1949 will satisfy all United Kingdom demand and provide ample supplies for export requirements.

Considerable activity is also being shown in the manufacture of carbon black. At the moment, plans are for production from hydrocarbon oils, and several factories are being built. Possibly later, when methane is more freely available from oil cracking plants, this gas will be used for carbon black making.

Output of Petroleum Chemicals

Perhaps the most outstanding advance is the enormous development, in Britain, of the manufacture from petroleum products. The major oil companies are all busy building factories or extending them. Shell Chemicals Ltd., London, for example, is spending many millions of pounds sterling on such plants. This will result in a great increase in the production of synthetic detergents of the sodium alkyl sulphate type, the extended use of which will help to offset the soap shortage caused by scarcity of fats.

Among the chemicals made by this company, and to be displayed at the fair, is "Shell D.D." which is dichloropropane-dichloropropylene for use as a soil fumigant applied by injection gun. The cost of treating an acre of soil by this means is about £30 ($120), as against the £300 ($1,200) cost of the usual steaming process.

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Ammonium Persulfate	$(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2NaCO_3.3\ H_2O_2$
Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide	$Na_4P_2O_7.2\ H_2O_2$
Urea Peroxide	$CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$
Calcium Peroxide 60%	CaO_2
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Chrome Chemicals Second Quarter Allocations Listed

Country export quotas for chrome chemicals for the second quarter of 1949 have been announced by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The quotas, in pounds, for the various types of chrome chemicals, with their census schedule B numbers, are as follows:—

	Chromic acid 830910	Potassium bichromate and chromate 835700	Sodium bichromate and chromate 836800
ECA Countries—			
Austria	12.000	10.000	10.000
Belgium-Luxembourg	55.000	40.000	50.000
Denmark	20.000	30.000	20.000
France	40.000	5.000	50.000
Greece	.....	50.000	50.000
Italy	4.000	.....	.....
Iceland	.....	2.500	10.000
Netherlands	40.000	90.000	400.000
Norway	17.000	20.000	20.000
Portugal	3.000	.....	.....
Sweden	30.000	2.000	24.000
Switzerland	12.000	25.000	125.000
Turkey	.....	25.000	15.000
ECA Territories—			
British Territories—			
Hongkong	10.000	30.000	60.000
Netherlands Territories—			
Netherlands Indies	500	.....	5.000
Latin America—			
Argentina	6.000	30.000	15.000
Bolivia	500	1.000	.....
Brazil	25.000	105.000	440.000
Chile	3.000	40.000	125.000
Colombia	3.000	15.000	30.000
Cuba	2.000	5.000	5.000
Ecuador	.....	2.000	5.000
Guatemala	.....	2.500	.....
Haiti	.....	1.000	.....
Mexico	17.000	115.000	425.000
Nicaragua	.....	1.000	.....
Paraguay	.....	1.000	.....
Peru	500	20.000	25.000
Salvador	.....	6.000	.....
Uruguay	2.000	23.500	125.000
Venezuela	.....	6.000	15.000
British Commonwealth—			
New Zealand	2.000	.....	.....
Union of S. Africa	3.000	4.000	.....
Far East—			
Philippine Republic	500	5.000	.....
Siam	.....	4.000	5.000
Middle East—			
Egypt	.....	5.000	15.000
India	3.000	.....	.....
Iran	.....	4.000	.....
Israel	2.000	2.000	.....
Lebanon	.....	5.000	.....
Pakistan	.....	.....	10.000
Syria	.....	5.000	.....
Total	313.000	737.500	2.099.000
Projects	10.000	65.000	275.000
Reserve	27.000	97.500	626.000
Total authorized allocation	350.000	900.000	3.000.000

Bersworth Aids Research On Sequestering Agents

Four student chemists in the graduate department of Chemistry at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., are conducting a research project involving the synthesis and study of a new series of chemical substances for altering the properties of metal solutions.

The project is being supported in part by grant of funds, chemicals and equipment by F. C. Bersworth, president of the Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass., producer of this type of sequestering and chelating agent for industry.

The new substances offset the undesirable properties of certain metals which occur as impurities in water and in many commercial preparations including liquid soaps, fats, oils, emulsions, sanitizing agents, drugs, food products, textile and metal processing.

Ansul Opens New Office

Ansul Chemical Company, manufacturer of dry chemical fire extinguishers, Marinette, Wis., has expanded its sales network by opening a new district office in Knoxville, Tenn. Joseph F. Ziemann, ten-year veteran in the fire protection field, and Troverse F. Schmidt, former fire prevention engineer for Air Transport Command, will direct the work of the new office.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in November

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during November decreased slightly with the industry producing 2,306,601 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 836,349 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,917,217 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,336,268 heavy-type barrels and drums, 854,264 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,476,427 steel packages, kegs and pails in October.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Further recognition of the easing oil situation was taken last week, as Texas crude petroleum production was cut for the third successive month. The move, attributed by the Texas Railroad Commission to oversupply, reduced March oil allowables another 200,083 barrels daily. All but East Texas fields will be on a twenty-three-day schedule, while East Texas will operate for nineteen of the thirty-one days.

Apart from West Coast solvents and diluents, which were upped slightly, derivatives were substantially unchanged. Most producers of aromatic solvents reported steady movement via contract channels. They maintained that the overall position was still too narrow to permit spot offerings. One maker, however, did not concur in this view, stating that offerings of that company were available to all comers. A similar situation prevailed in higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends. Prices of all materials in these categories were maintained.

Aliphatics continued abundant. Bids from all sources were entertained. Demand remained on the quiet side. Prices were raised slightly on the Pacific Coast, but remained firm in other areas. Of the lighter fractions, only butane was narrow. Nevertheless, regular buyers of this liquefied petroleum gas continued to be well supplied.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Stocks of petroleum toluol and xylol remained on a par with levels of previous weeks. Both materials were readily available to contract customers, but producers maintained that the overall situation was still too narrow to permit offerings on the spot market. One seller, however, did not concur in this view, stating that that company was accepting all business. Buying interest was substantially unchanged, remaining moderate. Prices were similarly maintained at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered.

Although one maker of higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was accommodating bids from all sources, most producers maintained that inventories were still only adequate to cover the needs of regular buyers. The market was otherwise without feature, demand continuing fair to moderate and prices holding firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha — The California tankwagon price was advanced 4/10c. per-gallon. Elsewhere, quotations were steady. Group 3 listings ranged from 10⅜c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, and East Coast schedules remained uniform at 14c. Consuming inquiry was no better during the week, holding at previously sluggish levels. Stocks were excellent, offerings continuing available to both spot and contract customers.

Lacquer Diluent—There was an abundance of this material afloat on the market last week. Neither spot nor contract buyers experienced any difficulty in locating stocks. Demand, however, was slow for the most part. Quotations were stable. In group 3, prices ranged from 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon, tanks, while on the East Coast, listings held at 16c.

Mineral Spirits—That business was still very much on the sluggish side during the past week was evident from the liberality of offerings. Producers reported that bids in any quantity were being entertained for both spot and contract. The price structure remained on a par with former levels. In group 3, prices were at 10¼c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, while on the East Coast, quotations were listed at 14c.

Rubber Solvents—Buying interest, quiet for some time, continued without substantial change during the week. Inventories were heavy, and offerings were freely available for prompt shipment to all comers. Prices were maintained at 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, and at 15c., East Coast.

Stoddard Solvent — Stocks continued plentiful last week. Producers reported liberal offerings both on contract and spot. However, interest from consuming trades, particularly the paint industry, was still slow. Prices were on a par with previous levels, holding at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at a range of 11c. to 11¾c., group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This section continued to have a quiet tone during the past week. Offerings were still liberal, but buying interest remained largely dormant. Pricewise, there was no change. Group 3 producers asked 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, while East Coast sellers commanded 15c.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The supply situation continued unchanged. Although unavailable on spot, this liquefied petroleum gas was still moving steadily through regular contract channels. Demand was active, particularly from makers of Winter motor fuels. Prices held firm at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Heptane—Stocks of this material were ample. Demand was fair to moderate. The price structure was maintained at previous levels, quotations holding at 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Pentane—There was no dearth of this lighter fraction in last week's market. Offerings were freely available to all comers. Interest from consuming trades was only fair. Listings were stable at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Propane—Continued mild weather in the East and South held stocks in a relatively easy position. Though not free, supplies were ample to cover all regular needs as well as limited bids on the spot market. Demand was unchanged. Prices were steady at 5c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, following recent reductions.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—For the third straight month the Texas Railroad Commission announced a cut in crude oil production, reducing March oil allowables by another 200,083 barrels daily. The move, which commission officials attributed to oversupply, brought the total slash in Texas output since December to 517,256 barrels per day. According to the new order, all fields except East Texas will be on a twenty-three-day production schedule for the thirty-one-day month. East Texas will operate for nineteen days. Production allowables for March are set at 2,216,318 barrels daily, as compared with 2,416,401 barrels per day in February.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines estimated the amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported during February at 5,440,000 barrels daily. The February forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand for 62,500,000 barrels, total crude runs to stills of 5,600,000 barrels daily, and a gasoline yield from crude of 40 percent. Arrivals during the week totaled 15,996 tons, 3,782,403 gallons and 1,390,565 barrels of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Ras Tanura, Bandar, Aruba, Fahaheel and Tampico.

Fuel Oil—Importations during the past week aggregated 365,373 barrels of fuel oil from Willemstad, Aruba and Curacao.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 5 totaled 254,472,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,459,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 987,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 525,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 462,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents prices were raised slightly here last week. Supplies were ample. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex tax. This compares with a previous listing of 15.9c. per gallon.

The market for lighter fractions was very active during the week due to the continued cold snap. Supplies are meeting demand. Prices are unchanged. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

The paraffin wax market remains steady. Buying interest is good, and supplies are adequate. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose, slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco Bay area, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.45c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 10.875c., 11.15c., and 13.1c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Relaxation of demand from the feed trade resulted in lower prices for dried blood and tankage last week. Prices for castor pomace were lowered, the revision being the first since April, 1948. Lead arsenate prices were reduced in an exceedingly quiet market. The only advance was confined to steamed bone meal where an active demand and short stocks combined to create a decidedly firm market situation. It was stated that spot stocks of menhaden fish meal and scrap have been exhausted. Some new catch scrap for April-May shipment was offered at $125 per ton, unground at factory, Baltimore area.

Completion of repair work will close one of the major potash plants for two weeks next month. Inclement weather has delayed construction of a new plant and it is doubtful if capacity production will reach the market before May. The Spring movement of superphosphate is fully underway and relief has been accorded most areas where stocks were excessive. Supplies of ammonium sulphate remained definitely tight.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—At the close of 1948, there were 64 active oven-cake plants making ammonium sulphate, according to the Bureau of Mines. It was stated that production in 1948 increased 2.7 percent, exclusive of that made from purchased anhydrous ammonia, over 1947. December output of coke-oven sulphate amounted to 148,444,200 pounds and from purchased synthetic ammonia 7,369,834 pounds, compared with 141,728,918 pounds of coke-oven material and 6,048,372 pounds from purchased synthetic ammonia in November. Production in December, 1947, was 144,474,700 pounds. Sales from coke-oven ammonia were up 15.8 percent in December to 155,209,149 pounds and sales from purchased synthetic ammonia were up 22.9 percent to 7,175,704 pounds. Total sales in December, 1947, were 150,486,300 pounds. Stocks on December 31 declined 14.7 percent to 47,853,387 from the 56,080,661 pounds on November 30. Stocks on December 31, 1947 were 57,435,750 pounds.

Bone Meal—Steamed grades are priced higher as a result of an active demand and light offerings. The 60 percent feed grade is held at $70 per ton and the 50 percent fertilizer grade at $65 per ton in bags for carlot shipments from works.

Castor Pomace—Priced lower with sales at $24 per ton in bags, carlot shipments from works. Buying interest moderate.

Dried Blood—Lower prices have been established here and in Chicago. Relaxation of buying interest from the feed trade has weakened the market's position. Stocks were available at $8.50 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. works.

Fish Scrap—Spot stocks of menhaden scrap and meal are exhausted. New catch scrap for April-May shipment was quoted at $125 per ton unground at fish factory, Baltimore area.

Hoof Meal—Available at $7 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. Limited production has prevented much stock from reaching the market.

Sodium Nitrate—No appreciable change in market conditions has developed so far this month. Demand has remained active and available stocks have been readily absorbed.

Tankage—Light purchases by the feed trade has brought about lower prices. Stocks were offered at $8.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments against contracts have continued to account for the week's movement of this material. Production has been sustained at a level to meet requirements promptly both for home and export. The pickup in the Spring movement of superphosphate is expected to be reflected in an increased call for contract shipments of phosphate rock.

Superphosphate—Spring shipments are now fully underway and it is stated that a satisfactory seasonal tonnage is being distributed. The current movement has tended to relieve surplus stocks, and while supplies are free in some areas, the overall supply situation has shown a better state of balance. Prices are steady and without quotable change.

Potashes

Heavy demand for home and export has continued to feature this market. Steady shipments have gone forward against standing contracts and production has moved freely into consuming channels. The movement will be temporarily interrupted next month when one of the major producers will close down for two weeks to complete plant repairs. Sub-freezing weather with snow, rain and mud has delayed construction work on a new plant and made it indefinite when increased production will reach the market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, steamed, $5 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Castor pomace, $3.50 per ton.
Dried blood, 75c. per unit of ammonia.
Lead arsenate, 1½c. per lb.
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market was weak. Prices were unchanged. Organics were in fair demand. Nitrogen offerings have been off. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $52 in bags. Canadian material $56 in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Blood meal, $7 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1/30 meal. Fish meal, $165 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Lower prices have been made effective for lead arsenate without stimulating buying interest to any appreciable extent. The cautious attitude displayed by buyers has given the impression that purchases may be delayed until actual requirements materialize. According to trade reports, there has been relatively little activity so far this season either on the part of producers or consumers.

Control of the citrus black fly has been declared a matter of public utility in Mexico and a national committee has been formed to direct a campaign against this pest. As many regional committees as may be considered necessary will also be organized.

Cube Root—Peru's exports of cube dry roots in the third quarter of 1948 totaled 272 metric tons, valued at 426,689 soles (1 sole equals $0.1538, United States currency). The United States was the only purchaser in July and August; in September the United States took approximately 80 percent of the exports and the remainder was divided about equally between Belgium and the United Kingdom. Exports of ground roots (powder) in the third quarter of 1948 amounted to 55 metric tons, valued at 206,199 soles. The United States was the sole purchaser.

Lead Arsenate—Lower prices have been named for this insecticide. For three-pound packages and over in carlots, the dealers' price is 30c. per pound and in less than carlots 31c. to 32c., according to quantity works, freight allowed on 96 pounds or more. The one-pound packages are priced at 38c. per pound, works in carlots freight allowed and at 39c. in less freight allowed on purchases of $75 or over.

Pyrethrum—Argentine Government is attempting to promote the growing of pyrethrum as an agricultural sideline by offering the seed gratis through regional agronomists. Along with the seed a book of instructions will be supplied to those interested in planting the crop. At present, Argentina's requirements of this insecticide material are met largely by imports.

Sulphur

Continued to move freely for miscellaneous industrial uses under an active demand. Stocks at mines ample to meet requirements both for home and export promptly.

Spain's exports of iron pyrites in the first nine months of 1948 increased to 728,603 metric tons from 560,928 tons in the corresponding period of 1947.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Bemis Issues Bag Closing Film

The packaging service department of Bemis Bro. Bag Con.pany, St. Louis, Mo., has produced a new motion picture, entitled "A Stitch in Time," as a supplement to its sewing machine clinics. The film completely covers the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of the major types of bag closing sewing machines.

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Insecticide Import Duties Suspended by El Salvador

The government of El Salvador has removed its import duties on a group of insecticides and weedkillers, according to a recent report from the United States Embassy at San Salvador. The products affected are as follows:—

Technical lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, copper acetate, Paris green, for destroying noxious insects affecting agriculture; upsulun and other preparations of mercuric chlorophenolate; technical nicotine sulphate and its preparations for use as common insecticides; nonspecific poisons for use against harmful animals, in bulk; prepared poisonous specialties for use against harmful animals; arsenic base tick killers; preparations in any form for destroying ants; weedkiller, liquid or solid, industrial insecticide preparations, not otherwise specified, in liquid form, and industrial insecticide preparations, not other wise specified, in solid or powder, including vegetable compounds.

Chase Bag Names Wells To Portland Sales Post

The Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has appointed James W. Wells sales manager of its Portland, Ore., branch, to succeed Robert R. Koch, who has been made manager of the company's newly acquired factory in Los Angeles. Mr. Wells has been associated with the Chase sales staff in Portland since 1939.

Clay Deposits in Kansas Described in B.M. Report

A study of clay deposits in north central Kansas, undertaken by the Bureau of Mines in 1943 as part of an extensive wartime mineral development program, is described in a publication released recently by the bureau. From April to June, 1943, the bureau investigated an area about forty to 120 miles in extent and trending northeasterly from the vicinity of Ellsworth to the Nebraska state line, drilling 143 hand auger holes, excavating twenty-six trenches and two-test pits. While individual clay beds in the Dakota formation have a reported alumina content ranging 37 percent to less than 20 percent, the analyses of the samples indicated an average alumina content of 21 percent, the report said.

Maps of the area, sampling records, logs of holes and cuts are included in the report, which also discusses physical features, history and geology of the area. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4379, "Central Kansas Clay Deposits," may be obtained by writing to the publications section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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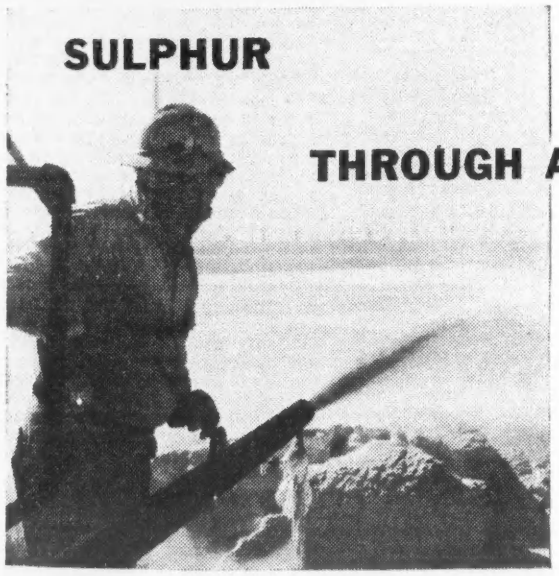

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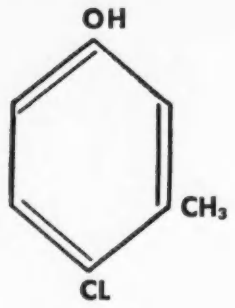

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Coaltar Chemicals

Essentially, the market for coaltar chemicals was without substantial change during the past week. Demand was still somewhat less brisk than it was at the end of last year. The supply position was consequently improving. Despite the shifts in supply and demand, prices were reported unchanged and the index figure for the period remained at 141.3.

The industry gave no indications that it was planning any revisions in its price schedules. The general idea seemed to be to regard the current easing of demand as a temporary thing, to a large extent the result of an adjustment of buying habits. It was said that with an easier supply, it was no longer necessary for users to keep large inventories, and during the past weeks they had been cutting them back. The feeling was that as soon as this was accomplished, demand would increase. One source in the trade felt that there was no call for reduced prices, since the costs of labor and raw materials had not come down to justify them.

Naphthalene, phthalic anhydride and phenol were in better supply, which was good news to users who could easily recall the severe shortages of not so long ago. Producers, however, were hoping they could move more of their material and in the case of phenol it was thought that this might be possible if the regulations on export were eased.

Steel production was still holding up well. Last week the American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to operate at 100 percent of rated capacity. This meant 1,843,500 tons of ingots and castings. The figure was slightly lower than that of the previous week, but considerably higher than the output of a year ago at the corresponding time.

Basic Products

Benzol—The price structure for this material last week was reported to be without change and there were no indications that there were any revisions in the immediate offing. There were no vast quantities of stocks available, but as a general rule old, established customers were able to obtain enough of the item to satisfy their current needs. Demand was said to be continuing at good levels and was expected to stay that way for at least the predictable future.

Production of the motor grade material in 1948 amounted to 9,276,409 gallons, according to preliminary reports for the year just received. The total for 1947 was 15,802,689 gallons. The figures indicate that January was the best production-month of the year, for during that time output was recorded at 1,210,717 gallons. The lowest production came in December, when output amounted to 612,757 gallons. Production of the nitration 1° material came to 43,454,781 gallons last year, as compared to 42,475,336 gallons during the previous year. October saw the highest production. During that time the output amounted to 4,241,773 gallons. The lowest production was recorded in April and amounted to 2,825,470 gallons.

Output of the industrial pure 2° totaled 102,862,118 gallons in 1948, according to preliminary reports. This compared to 100,111,743 gallons for the preceding year. The highest production-month of 1948 was December, during which time the output amounted to 10,087,103 gallons. The lowest production came in April, when output was recorded at 7,419,525 gallons. Production of all other grades for the past year was tentatively listed at 2,862,302 gallons, as compared to 2,470,837 gallons for the year before. December saw the highest output, for at that time the production was recorded at 343,732 gallons.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 12 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH	lbs.	1,267,646
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,110,222
Benzol	gals.	4,172,426
Coaltar	gals.	15,478,356
Creosote oil	gals.	861,404
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,045,834
Phenol	lbs.	242,169
Toluol	gals.	534,485
Xylol	gals.	188,432

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
141.3	141.3	141.3	117.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

The lowest amount was produced in February, when production amounted to 158,288 gallons.

Coaltar—Preliminary figures for the output of this item during the past year were recorded at 738,539,846 gallons. This compared to 736,174,480 gallons for the previous year. The best month as far as output was concerned was December, during which period the production climbed to 65,615,353 gallons. The lowest production month was April, for during that time the output amounted to only 47,418,183 gallons.

It was reported last week that the supply of coaltar was easing up a bit, and where formerly it was difficult in some cases for producers to sell a tank of the material because of the necessity of spreading their supplies around, they were now able to sell in tank quantities, although it was said that the demand did not often reach such heights. More business was being done in carload and less than carload lots. Demand, which had been at high levels, was not quite so strong, but was still reported to be at reasonably good levels. These conditions had no effect on the price structure. Listings remained firm and it was said that they would continue that way for the immediate future.

Creosote—Although this material was still in ample supply last year because of the heavy domestic production and arrivals of goods from foreign sources, the output in the United States, according to preliminary figures just received, was lower than it was during the previous year. The total for last year was 34,117,595 gallons, as compared to 40,498,217 gallons in the previous year. March saw the highest output, which amounted to 3,548,942 gallons. The lowest production came in July and totaled 2,386,709 gallons.

Arrivals from abroad boosted stocks last year and the result was that there was still plenty of the item on the market. Sellers were optimistic about the coming year however, and expected that orders would start picking up in April or May. That was the time when building would increase and they thought it would give creosote sales the necessary stimulus. The railroads were also expected to take good quantities of the material this year, for they had been skimping along on small amounts during the past year and it was thought likely that they would have to increase their buying during the coming months. The higher cost of replacing wood was also seen as a factor that would probably increase sales of this item.

Cresol—Imported material was available in greater quantities than was the domestic. There were stocks of the domestic item available, but they were not so great as were the supplies of the other type. Demand was about as usual, and the trade was not expecting any great change in the immediate future. Price schedules were still holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of the domestic item were improving, following recent shortages, although there were still no great quantities of the item reported to be on the market. Demand for it was largely unchanged from the previous week. The imported material was still in free supply and was expected to stay that way for at least the immediate future. The demand for it was not all that sellers hoped it might be, for it was reported that there was not a great deal of interest being shown in buying, for buyers at the moment seemed to have pretty well satisfied their needs. There were no changes reported in the price schedules and there were no immediate signs that any were planned.

Naphthalene—Output of the crude, solidifying at less than 70°C, hit a total of 19,794,003 pounds during the past year, according to preliminary figures just released. This compared to 16,416,464 pounds during the previous year. Output

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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last year was at its high point in September, when production amounted to 2,949,527 pounds. The low month as far as production was concerned was May, during which time the output amounted to 959,062 pounds.

Production of crude naphthalene solidifying at 70°C and less than 79° was 85,625,348 pounds during the past year. The output for the previous year was 81,962,411 pounds. March of last year saw the highest production. During that time the output reached 8,036,725 pounds. The lowest production came in April, when output amounted to 6,414,517 pounds.

Market conditions were largely unchanged during the past week. The material was still somewhat easier as to supply than it had been last year, but in general the trade felt that this was the result of buyers working off their inventories and those with a good view of the entire situation said they were sure that sales would soon have to pick up. It was pointed out that consumption of the material was greater than the replacement, and this could only mean that as soon as inventories got low users would have to order replacement goods. The first of the year saw a general trend towards reducing inventories, although the amount of reduction varied according to user. Supplies were at the moment adequate to satisfy normal ordering. Prices were still firm and there were no indications that they would be revised in the immediate future. The weather was staying warm and that indicated that the seasonal pick-up of this material for mothproofing use might come a little earlier this year.

Phenol—Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material during the past week, nor were there any indications that there might be in the immediate future. The demand was not at particularly strong levels and although there were no reports of producers who actually had to curtail production, there had been some talk to the effect that this might be necessary. Production had increased recently and export-control was thought by some to be too tight to permit the free flow of this material to users abroad. Supplies were said to be at good levels, with a good deal of it available for shipment abroad, should conditions permit such shipments.

Pyridin—Production of the crude bases (dry basis) during the past year amounted to 672,823 gallons, as compared to 478,000 during the preceding year. Production was highest in December, at which time it hit a total of 78,489 gallons. The lowest production month was January, at which time output was 32,480 gallons. Production of the refined 2° material last year amounted to 1,068,139 pounds, as compared to 1,028,597 pounds for the year before. Production was highest in November, when it came to 123,054 pounds. The lowest output was recorded in April, at which time 49,891 pounds were produced.

Market conditions for this material were largely unchanged during the past week. There were no revisions in the price listings and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future. The denaturing grade was easier as to supply, but the demand for it was still said to be holding up fairly well. The pharmaceutical was not quite so free as to supply. Demand remained about the same.

Solvent Naphtha—Production of the crude heavy solvent came to 4,735,737 gallons during the past year, according to preliminary figures just received. This compared to 5,050,345 for the preceding year. The output in August was highest, when 441,538 gallons were recorded. The lowest production-month was April, during which time 331,587 gallons were noted. Output of the refined light solvent came to 563,131 gallons during 1948 and 597,218 gallons in 1947. The highest production last year was noted in February, when output reached 62,701 gallons. In December the production was lowest, with 32,226 gallons recorded.

Demand for the crude material was still at reasonably good levels and the supply was still not entirely free. The refined material was said to be in a better position as far as supply was concerned than it had been some time back although there was still a fairly good demand for it and this was preventing the accumulation of any great stocks. Prices remained unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Toluol—Market conditions for this material remained about what they had been during the past week. The demand for the item was still at good levels and while there were supplies available, it was reported that they were still none too free. Prices were said to be unchanged during the period and there were no indications that there would be any re-

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visions in schedules in the immediate future.

Xylol—Prices were reportedly unchanged on this material during the past week and there were no indications that any revisions were being planned for the immediate future. The supply situation, it was said, still left something to be desired, for the stocks remained a bit on the tight side. Demand was reported to be still holding up.

Production figures on all grades of this material indicate that the output during the past year amounted to 7,235,726 gallons. Output during the previous year reached a total of 7,130,332 gallons. The highest production last year was reported to be 645,984 gallons, produced in July. The lowest output came in April. That was 523,843 gallons.

Intermediates

Acid, Broener's—There were no particular changes noted in the market for this material during the period under review. Supply and demand remained about what they had been and it was said that there were no price revisions planned for the immediate future.

Acid, Cleve's—Listings of this material were holding firm during the period under review and the indications were that they would continue to do so, at least for the immediate future. Supply and demand showed no particular changes from their position of the last few weeks.

Alphapicoline—The price schedules of this item were still at their former listings during the past week and despite the heavy demand, as compared to the supply, it was reported that there were no price changes in prospect for the immediate future. It was said by one supplier that under present conditions the supply of the item was not great enough to meet the demand.

Phthalic Anhydride—Although the demand for this material had eased up a bit, the industry still professed to be unworried about the prospects. It was pointed out that consumption of the material was greater than purchases and that such a condition could not last long, for users would soon have to return to the market for more stocks. It was said by one source that there was nothing radically wrong with the market, but that many users had decided to work on smaller inventories, now that the supply was better, and at the present time were bringing their inventories down. Prices were still at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Florence S. Tabor, professor of chemistry in the School of Home Economics of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed dean of the school.

Coaltar dyes imported into Brazil during 1947 totaled 1,147 metric tons, valued at approximately $4,695,000. The United States supplied 787 tons.

Felter Anilinfarben Factory, Austria, recently started production of refined napthalene at a planned output of ten metric tons monthly, and of beta-naphthol in smaller quantities.

Phenol and Cresol Data Made Available by OTS

The quantitative determination of phenol and cresol in complex biochemical samples is now possible through an application of the counter-current distribution method, according to a report released by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. The result of work carried on at Camp Frederick, Md., by Army investigators, the method is expected to be useful in analytical chemical analyses for clinical, bacteriological and industrial purposes.

To make the analysis phenolic compounds are removed from interfering solutions by distillation at pH 8.0-8.5, and the sum of the phenol and cresol is determined by the sulphanilic acid method. Phenol is then separated from cresol by submitting an aliquot of the distillate to a twenty-four-plate counter-current distribution. From the amount of phenol found in a selected series of tubes, the concentration in the original sample can be calculated. Cresol is determined by subtracting the value for phenol from the total phenolic content of the sample.

PB 95891, "The Determination of Phenol and Cresol in Complex Biochemical Mixtures," twenty-two pages, including tables and graphs, is available at $3.75 in photostat form, $2 in microfilm.

Wood Preservative Described

Application of Penta in the preservation of wood is described in a new booklet by the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Penta, it is explained, is short for technical pentachlorophenol, which is known also as Monsanto's Santophin 20.

Penta protection is said to be long-lasting, clean, and not conducive to increased inflammability. Another benefit claimed is that it does not harden wood.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. Most of the trading took place for less than carlot quantities. Price changes were limited to egg materials. Edible egg albumen declined 7 cents per pound and technical, 1 cent, while yolk was advanced 2 cents. Price index dropped to 356.8, against 364.2 a month ago and 396.3 for this time last year.

Corn dextrin was in moderate demand for prompt delivery, while cornstarch was quiet. Prices of these materials were steady at the recent decline. Consumers stepped up the demand for potato starch for less carlots for immediate requirements, and some carlot business also took place for 30-day delivery. This market remained unchanged and steady, although negotiations between and government officials and Maine grinders were stymied for the present. Production in Maine was practically at a standstill, with grinders holding heavy inventories. Tapioca flour also received more attention for immediate delivery. Stocks of the better grades on the spot were scarce, which switched demand to the lower grades.

Increased offerings of edible egg albumen and limited demand caused quotations to sag sharply. Supplies of yolk on spot were scanty and the market stiffened with the improved tone in the West.

Despite the lower cost of quebracho extract for shipment, tanners' interest in replacements was restricted to light trading for immediate shipment. Most of the large tanners were said to carry heavy inventories of quebracho and other tanning materials and were practically out of the market. Quiet conditions prevailing in tanning materials were reported similar to those current during the depression of the 1930's.

Cattlehide leather production during December was indicated at 2,247,000 hides, compared with 2,051,000 in November, according to Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins totaled 1,060,000 against 905,000; goat and kid skins, 3,228,000 against 3,058,000 and sheep and lamb skins 2,665,000, compared with 2,729,000.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, edible, 7c. per lb. technical, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
356.8	360.5	364.2	396.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Demand continued active for deliveries on current contracts. Supply conditions continued tight. Prices were without change and firm.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Supplies of spot deliveries were reported limited. The bulk of the output continued to move against contracts. Quotations were strong at former levels. Export inquiry was active, but trading was light, owing to scarcity of supplies.

Sulphonated Oils—This market was inactive and unsettled by the slow demand. Competition was keen and nominal quotations could have been shaded on sulphonated castor oil and tallow for sizable quantities.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Demand was limited to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices of albumin and dried soluble blood were without change.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest has been fairly active and has surpassed the demand for other corn derivatives. Quotations for all grades were unchanged and steady.

Corn Starch—This market was quiet, with business restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Egg Albumen—An easier tone featured the market for edible flake owing to increased offerings and slow demand. Prices were off about 7c. per pound for moderate quantities and ranged from $2.55 to $2.60 per pound, according to quantity for spot delivery. Technical also was unsettled and available at 1c. less, and was quoted at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound, as to quantity. Department of Agriculture has announced that it will continue to support egg prices in the midwest through March, April and May at the prevailing support level, which reflects an average of 35 cents per dozen for shell eggs. The present program of purchasing dried eggs in the surplus-producing area will continue unchanged. If after a reasonable period it becomes clear that the purchase of dried eggs is not maintaining desired price levels, consideration will be given to the purchase of frozen eggs as a supplement to the dried egg purchase program. Vendors must certify that they have paid producers an average of 35 cents per dozen for all eggs purchased by the contracting plant during the contract period. Offerings of dried eggs will be received each Tuesday for delivery within the 30-day period of the date offered, and will also be considered for delivery beyond the 30-day period provided driers can certify that current purchases are in excess of drying capacity within the 30-day period and reflect no extra cost to the department.

Egg Yolk—While albumen was weaker, yolk was firmer and advanced 2c. per pound. Supplies on spot were limited and with offerings from the West scarce the market developed a stronger tone. Quotations ranged from 95c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity. Although the weather was very unfavorable for egg production in the storm-swept Great Plains and western states it was favorable in most other areas resulting in a record high egg production for January. The record rate of lay more than offset a smaller number of layers than a year ago. Farm flocks laid 4,567,000,000 eggs in January—6 percent more than in January last year and 29 percent above the 1938-47 average.

Potato Starch—Consuming demand was fairly active, chiefly for less carlots for immediate delivery. Carlot business also was reported improved for 30 and 60-day requirements. Market was steady and unchanged, ranging from 6c. to 6¼c. per pound, carlots, New York basis, and 7½c. for smaller lots, exwarehouse. Negotiations between government officials and potato starch grinders concerning a government support program for starch have evidently stalled and no announcement was forthcoming last week. Most of the Maine mills were reported closed with grinders holding heavy inventories. Idaho mills were still snowbound.

Sago Flour—Demand was spotty, mainly for spot delivery. Supplies on spot were unchanged and quoted at 7½c. per pound, less carlots. Shipments from the Far East were inactive and nominal at 7c. per pound, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—A good volume of less carlot business was noted for spot delivery. Prices for all grades were unchanged and steady. High grades were quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, as to quantity; mediums, 9c. to 9¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7¼c.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Scarcity of supplies for shipment from producing centers kept this market in a steady position. Shipments were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, bags, carlots, exdock. Arrivals of 1,460 bags were noted last week at New York for delivery on previous contracts.

Divi Divi—Trading was reported spotty. Offers for shipment were well held at current levels.

Myrobalans—Primary markets were reported unchanged and steady. Consuming inquiry was inactive and the market continued entirely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Lower prices for replacement have not improved business to any extent. Consumers continued to purchase limited quantities for immediate shipment, while most tanners are said to have good sized inventories. Ordinary solid 63 percent tannin was quoted at 10¾c. per pound and clarified solid 64 percent tannin at 11½c. per pound, bags, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Reduced cost of quebracho extract for shipment resulted in less interest for wattle extract replacements by American consumers. The expectations of the trade are that cheaper quebracho would eventually be reflected in wattle extract and possibly in the bark. Consuming inquiry was inactive and prices for shipment while unchanged were more or less nominal. Arrivals of 1,115 bales of bark and 12,200 bags of extract were noted at New York last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There were relatively few price changes in this market last week, and these were confined mostly to advances of 40 cents per ounce on quinidine sulphate, ⅞ cents per ounce on silver cyanide and nitrate, a reduction of 2 cents per gallon on isopropyl alcohol, and another ½ cent per pound drop on skimmed milk powder. The market index number did not change.

Alcohol prices declined another 1½ to 2 cents last week. The sub-cost price structure of ethyl alcohol which had converted the industry into a loss operation, caused most producers to reduce sales efforts to a mere accommodation operation confined to established accounts. How long alcohol prices would remain below cost or how much below they might dip was a matter of conjecture, but the feeling was generally expressed that when the Cuban molasses new crop deals were clarified, there would be a rebound of prices leveling out at a point allowing for a slight margin of profit, but held sufficiently close to methanol to enable an effort to be made to recapture some of the antifreeze market.

Business all across the board was reportedly off in demand which was a reflection of the trend in chemicals and most industries generally.

There was a general feeling that a price break, likely to be sudden and on the order of 15 cents per pound, was imminent and may develop in March. Methanol was abundant, but its price structure was expected to hold firm. Production was being curtailed and some manufacturing equipment was being diverted to ammonia. The butyl solvents were plentiful, and holding firm.

Alcohol—Just how far the price of alcohol would dip below the level of producers costs was anybody's guess, in so much as the declining price structure failed to level off, as it was expected to do, at or near the cost of manufacture and then eventually recover. It was also mere conjecture to speculate about how long prices would remain under cost, but the feeling was generally expressed that the market would take a rebound back into the profit column after the new crop Cuban molasses situation had clarified. Meanwhile alcohol prices dropped another 1½ to 2 cents last week.

The extent of the rebound, however, was felt to be dependent upon several factors in addition to the consideration of what kind of a deal may eventually be worked out in Cuba. Such factors were the effort that would be made in some quarters toward recapturing to some appreciable degree the antifreeze market that high priced alcohol had lost to methanol, and the pricing policy that would be adopted in this effort. It was felt that profit margins, if existent, during the coming year on alcohol would in any event be narrow. Another restraining factor would be the extent of inventory volume of low cost old crop molasses that might be held in certain quarters.

Meanwhile, by virtue of the sub-cost level of current alcohol quotations, most producers were not in a rush to give away alcohol, but were confining customer accommodation to established accounts. Nevertheless, there was still some price shading being done in certain limited amounts, mostly on the order of 2c. per amounts, mostly on the order of 2 cents per gallon.

Butyl Acetate—The price position of this solvent held firmly to the lowel levels established some months ago, and there was no indication of any immediate change of prices. Butyl acetate, like butyl alcohol, has been threatened pricewise ever since the sharp break in alcohol prices which occurred in early November. That was three months ago during which the price of alcohol dropped by ⅔ of its former level. Since there has been no change to date on the butyl prices, most quarters felt that the butyls would hold firmly in price because current price levels were not out of line with the value of these materials as solvents, and also because such heavy losses were being taken on alcohol that it was unlikely that any deliberate attempts to break the butyl market would develop.

Butyl Alcohol—The supply of this material was decribed as plentiful and the inventories of some consumers were rather heavy, making the current demand somewhat slow. In addition the demand of butanol consuming industries for this item was generally off from former levels reflecting their diminished operational schedules. The price position of butyl alcohol had not changed for several months, and as of last week there was no indication of any change in the immediate future on either the synthetic or fermentation product.

Castor Oil—The price position of castor oil was unchanged from former levels. Castor beans were still nominally quoted at $110 to $115 per long ton.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 18,429 bags equivalent to 2,764,350 pounds, compared with 36,532 bags or 5,469,800 pounds the previous week, and 13,854 bags or 2,078,100 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 amounted to 411,597 bags equivalent to 61,729,550 pounds, compared with 276,621 bags or 41,493,150 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Ethyl Acetate—The supply position of this material was plentiful, and volume demand was rather well sustained, but the pressure of demand was considerably less than that of a year ago. The physical volume currently moving into industry was not significantly increased by the recent decline of 2 cents per pound. Business in general in ethyl acetate consuming industries was off by some 10 percent or more making the normal consuming demand that much lighter. No further price change in the immediate future was expected on this item because it was currently priced at a level generally considered low with respect to its value as a solvent, and carrying a narrow margin of profit.

Glycerin—There was a feeling of imminence throughout the consuming industries of glycerin, with respect to a sharp downward price adjustment of natural glycerin to a level with the synthetic product. This feeling of a drop which would be on the order of 15 cents per pound was not based on the normal factors of supply and demand which determine the price of a by-product like glycerin. As yet the balance between demand and supply of natural glycerin was fair and reasonable, having shifted only very slightly in the direction of a somewhat more favorable supply. The movement of glycerin was still good.

Crude glycerin was somewhat less tight than heretofore, and it was estimated that there were still perhaps only twelve or fifteen cars of crude available that could be picked up on the crude glycerin market. Any seeming backing up of crude glycerin would be due not to a less overall demand, but to the attitude of purchasers of crude glycerin for subsequent refining, because they certainly do not want to be caught with any substantial inventories of crude when a refined price

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quinidine sulphate, 40c. per oz.
Silver cyanide, ⅞c. per oz.
nitrate, ⅞c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, 2c. per gal.
Alcohol, isopropyl, 2c. per gal.
Milk powder, skimmed, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.6	257.6	257.7	256.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Alcohol Price Changes Since November Market Break

Since the initial break in alcohol prices which occurred in early November, tax free 190 proof alcohol and its denatured formulas have undergone twelve price changes. Tankcar quotations were as follows:—

	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Jan. 27	Feb. 4	Feb. 11
CDA-12	.74½	.59½	.56	.54	.52	.49½	.46	.44	.42½	.40	.33	.31	.28¼
SD-1	.75	.59½	.56	.53½	.51½	.49	.46	.44	.43½	.41	.34½	.31	.28
SD-2-B	.75	.58½	.55	.52	.50	.47½	.44½	.42	.41½	.38½	.33	.29	.26
SD-23-H	.73	.60	.57	.54	.52	.50	.46½	.45	.37½	.37½	.33½	.30	.26
SD-29	.76	.59	.55½	.52½	.50½	.48	.44½	.42½	.42	.39	.34½	.30½	.26½
Proprietary	.75½	.60	.56½	.54	.52	.50	.47	.44	.43½	.41	.36	.32½	.30
T. F. pure	.75	.57½	.54	.51	.49	.46½	.43	.41	.40½	.37½	.32	.28	.25

NOTE—For February 18 prices, see prices current listings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

drop of 15 cents per pound could hit the market.

When the consumption of glycerin is running between seventeen and eighteen million pounds per month, it can readily be seen that immediately available supplies of crude, if they run as high as fifteen tankcars equivalent to about 1,200,000 pounds of crude or the equivalent of 1,000,000 pounds of refined, is not high, but is in fact low. Inventories of glycerin are still well under 50,000,000 pounds.

Accordingly, it was apparent that aside from the usual economic factors which do not indicate a price drop, such a price drop will come when the producers of natural glycerin are disposed to price their product on the level with synthetic. It was felt in some quarters that the price break of some 15 cents when it comes will be made in one sudden drop, rather than on a piecemeal basis of a few cents at a time. The reasoning behind such a conclusion was that this would bring the greatest good to the greatest number of people and put the consuming industries of natural glycerin on an immediately equal footing with consumers of synthetic. Such a price change may come in March.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The price structure of this item was uniformly depressed 2 cents per gallon on all grades effective February 15 as a result of the lowered ethyl alcohol market price which was effective February 11. The price of 91 percent isopropyl alcohol is now quoted in tankcars at 26 cents per gallon in line with the price quotations on ethyl alcohol formula 2-B with which isopropyl competes, and 2 cents under the rubbing ethyl alcohol formula 23-H. Quotations on the 95 percent grade were listed at 27½ cents, and on the 99 percent grade at 29 cents. These prices were on a delivered basis and represent tankcar shipments. The usual differential of 10 cents per gallon on carlot drums over tank cars, and a 3 cent premium for less than carlot quantities prevailed. Since mid-December the price of this material has dropped a total of 15 cents per gallon in a series of six price changes. Since early November 2-B specially denatured alcohol has dropped 49 cents per gallon in a series of 12 price changes.

Methanol—The supply position on this item could best be described as abundant but not currently excessive. Production was not backing up on producers to any significant extent, due in large part to a generally curtailed production program. In view of this situation some producers who make methanol synthetically were arranging to switch their equipment in whole or in part to the production of ammonia, which is still in a short supply position. Accordingly, while the production capacity of the nation for the manufacture of methanol had been greatly expanded, and was such that no future shortage was likely to develop regardless of the intensity of demand, the industry had a favorable flexibility in that much of the manufacturing equipment could be diverted to ammonia production and used as the balance of demand between methanol and ammonia fluctuated.

Pricewise, the market was stable, although the pricing situation over the last six months has been rather far from uniform by virtue of the variation in the basis of selling, some prices being f.o.b., others on a zoning arrangement, and so forth. The net price at any given point, however, was not markedly advantageous with respect to one source over another.

The firmness of the current price structure, in the light of the current ethyl alcohol market based on pure ethyl alcohol 190 proof at 25 cents per gallon delivered, was the subject of some concern and speculative conjecture in the industry. However, the feeling was expressed in most prime producing quarters that the ethyl alcohol price situation was unlikely to have any effect on the methanol price structure because the two markets with respect to the great bulk of their outlets were essentially non-competitive. There are competitive end uses such as in certain solvent uses and to some extent in the antifreeze market, where the two alcohols are somewhat interchangeable.

In the antifreeze market, which had for some time been largely lost by ethyl alcohol because of its high price, it was the apparent intention and hope of some alcohol producers to try to gain back a significant part of that market from methanol. However, the economics of the situation was that, with the two alcohols at the same price per gallon, 25 percent less methanol is needed to give the same degree of antifreeze protection. Moreover, with respect to boiling out, the constant boiling mixtures which methanol naturally forms with water, largely offset the

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advantages of ethyl in this respect. Moreover, the current price of ethyl alcohol was such that ethyl alcohol manufacture was essentially a loss operation, and the price structure was not expected to hold as such levels for long. Accordingly, the methanol producers were willing to sit tight and watch the situation. Methanol manufacturing costs were not any lower.

Basically, then, there was no sound economic reason why methanol prices should be depressed by the inordinately low ethyl alcohol price structure. A heavy oversupply situation in the methanol industry which might depress prices could largely be prevented through the flexibility of production equipment use. If the unexpected should happen, and methanol prices would tend to decline, such a movement would likely come primarily as a result of some producer getting panicky through the loss of some accounts to ethyl alcohol in that fraction of the industry where the two are competitive. Such a break in the market might then be followed by another producer and thus snowball the market into a general decline.

Methylamyl Acetate—This ester solvent was becoming more and more important as a solvent in the lacquer manufacturing and other industries. The growing demand was being met by increasing production and currently prompt delivery could be had. Prices on an essentially delivered basis were quoted at 13 cents per pound in tankcars, 14½ cents in drum carlots and 15 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Methylethyl Ketone—The supply position of this solvent remained long with primary producers, but that did not represent any change in the market because the material has been plentiful since early in the third quarter of last year. The price position was quite firm and was expected to remain so. At the same price level with ethyl acetate, the higher solvent properties of methylethyl ketone over ethyl acetate for lacquer base materials was still held to be an advantage of the former over the latter.

Milk Powder—Skimmed milk powder prices continued to fall last week being off another half cent per pound. Roller process material quotations ranged from 9½ to 12¾ cents per pound, while spray process material was variously quoted from 10¼ to 13¾ cents. Purchases of skimmed milk solids by the government will be resumed as announced in the previous issue under government announcements DA-61 and DA-62. First offers will be received not later than February 21 for acceptance February 24, and such purchases will be considered on an offer and acceptance basis. Offers will be received each week thereafter until the program is completed. There were various unofficial estimates as to the quantity involved, but no official announcement of the total quantity to be purchased had as yet been made.

Whole milk powder quotations were essentially unchanged, although the wide range of quotations narrowed somewhat. Milk powder markets continued irregular with trading stocks and inventories large. Demand was slow and trading was quiet, being limited to only the bare necessary requirements because purchasers knew that immediate delivery could be had, and they were reluctant to buy in a declining market.

It was reported in the trade that several companies in Canada producing milk powder had gone out of the business, since the casein and butter markets in Canada offered a more profitable outlet for excess milk.

Quinidine Sulphate—This U.S.P. material was advanced 40 cents per ounce last week by one of the major producers who had heretofore been quoting 95 cents. The market was without any particular feature, and at the current level of prices was expected to remain firm with demand moderate.

Silver Cyanide—This material was advanced in price to levels of 65⅜ cents per ounce in lots of 2,500 ounces, 65¾ cents in 1,000 ounce lots, 66⅞ cents in 500 ounce lots, and 66⅛ cents in 100 ounce lots. The price advance was simply a reflection of the recent upward movement in silver bullion.

Silver Nitrate—This fine chemical was advanced further by the recent movement upward in the price position of silver bullion. The current price structure on silver nitrate in 2,500 ounce lots was 45¾ cents per ounce, while 1,000 ounce lots were quoted at 46½ cents, 500 ounce lots

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at 47¼ cents and single 250 ounce bottles at 48 cents. The strengthening of the silver metal market was reportedly due to an increased domestic demand in the industrial field.

NFTC Names Directors

Among new directors elected by the National Foreign Trade Council are H. D. Arneson of Abbott Laboratories International Company, Chicago, and A. A. Garrabrant, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia. Reelected for two-year terms were W. J. B. Dixon, The Texas Company; Walter L. Faust, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; John L. Gillis, Monsanto Chemical Company; Clarence E. Meyer, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, and William B. Wimpenney, Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Pacific Chemical Exposition To Feature Display of States

Letters have been sent to the governors of the eleven western states offering free exhibit space and inviting each state to install an educational exhibit at the second biennial Pacific Chemical Exposition, scheduled for the San Francisco Civic Auditorium on November 1-5, according to James O. Clayton, of the California Research Corporation, and chairman of the exposition committee.

"A display of the natural resources of the eleven western states is to be a featured exhibit at the exposition, an educational project of the 2,000 members of the California section of the American Chemical Society," says Mr. Clayton.

Each state participating will be asked to show maps, mineral samples, photographs, etcetera, and to have present one or more individuals competent to answer the technical and economic questions which will be put to them by the 25,000 chemists, chemical engineers and other technical and executive personnel expected to attend from industrial plants all over the world.

NAM Plans Labor Policy Study

The outlook for a new national labor policy and for amendments to the wage-hour law will be studied at the National Association of Manufacturers' institute on industrial relations to be held at the Belleview-Biltmore, Belleair, Fla., on March 28-April 1.

Chile Lists Exchange Allocated for Chemicals

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce of Chile has published a foreign exchange budget which itemizes estimates of the country's visible and invisible receipts and expenditures of foreign exchange. In the budget, exports of nitrates and iodine are expected to return $42,300,000 in United States currency and exports of copper are estimated to amount to $116,730,000.

Included in the budget is a list of amounts which will be set aside for the import of specific commodities, broken down into two groups. In the event that foreign exchange earnings are not as large of expected, the articles listed in group I will be given preference in the issuance of import permits over those listed in group II. Appearing on the list are the following items and amounts (in United States dollars):—

Group I

Metallic lead ingots	$610.000
Zinc ore or ingots	480.000
Nonmetallic ores, in bulk form or semi-refined	330.000
Streptomycin, penicillin and insulin	1.700.000
Medicinal drugs	2.150.000
Wood and paper pulp	4.000.000

Group II

Nickel ingots	95.000
Aluminum in ingots	370.000
Chemical products, including 4.500 tons of ammonium nitrate for explosives, and raw materials for toilet articles	3.300.000
Detonators and explosives not manufactured in the country, with the exception of cartridges for hunting	250.000
Varnishes, dyes, coloring matter, pigments for paint	1.200.000
Paints in general	200.000
Printing inks and elastic inks for printing on metal	200.000
Casein	150.000
Essences and essential oils, except those for use in the manufacture of beverages	438.500
Plastics	720.000
Cellulose for the manufacture of artificial silk	1.400.000
Prepared stones and powders	240.000
Asbestos in all its forms	700.000

Trade Briefs

Edwards International Corporation has moved its offices to 30 Church street, New York 7. Telephone number is BEekman 3-5746.

Charles W. P. Atkinson, vice-president and treasurer of the Arner Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Buffalo, has been elected vice-president of the Empire State Association of Commerce.

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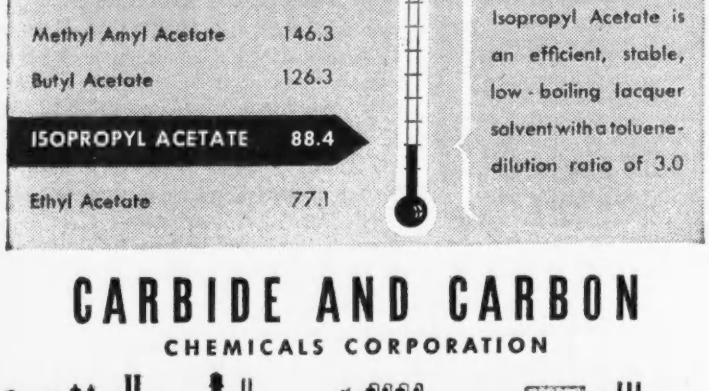
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Antibiotics Import Rules Detailed by French Govt.

France permits the importation of non-commercial shipments of streptomycin under specified conditions when the transaction is on an individual-to-individual basis, but does not permit the importation of penicillin, either commercially or non-commercially, except in special circumstances, according to a recent advice from the American Embassy in Paris.

In the case of streptomycin, a physician must submit a medical certificate containing an explanation of his patient's needs to the import division of the central pharmacy service of the French Ministry of Health. The division permits multiple importations which, in the aggregate, may amount to as much as 300 grams for a single justified case.

The single exception to the ban on imports of penicillin is when a new form of the drug is to be imported on a non-commercial basis.

Pennsalt Publishes Manual

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has prepared a manual on the properties, uses and methods of handling ferric chloride. The booklet is designed for engineers, superintendents and operators of industries in which the chemical is applicable. Copies of the manual, entitled "Anhydrous Ferric Chloride," may be obtained by writing the company at 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Squibb Marketing Tolserol

Tolserol, 3-ortho-toloxy-1, 2-propanediol, known in Britain under the proprietary name of Myanesin, has been placed on the market in the United States by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

It is a synthetic chemical compound which exhibits profound muscle-relaxing properties. It appears to be useful in alleviating certain spastic and neuromuscular disorders, improving functions or restoring them to normal in a number of such patients, and is believed to open a new field of therapy in the treatment of these disorders.

Glyco Transfers Manufacturing, Research Facilities to Natrium

All the manufacturing and research facilities of Glyco Products Company, chemicals manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been transferred from that location to the company's main plant at Natrium, W. Va., it was announced last week. New stainless steel and glass-lined equipment has been installed at Natrium for the manufacture of polyoxyethylene stearates and glycerol monostearates.

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For the Bookshelf

PAINT AND VARNISH TECHNOLOGY. Edited by William von Fischer. vii+509 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Company, $8.

This is a compilation of lectures on the technology of organic protective coatings which were given at Case Institute of Technology. It covers concisely the field from raw materials through to formulations and applications, thirty-three paint chemists and kindred technologists contributing the twenty-seven chapters. Through it all are useful illustrations, and it has a comprehensive index.

The authors of the chapters in this book are well known in the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. Many of them have been frequent contributors to its programs. They know their stuff—and they have told it quite intelligibly. The result is an excellent demonstration of what can be done with a commendable saving of verbiage. It is not, of course, intended that this presentation of the technology of protective coatings is to replace for working reference the more detailed treatises of the subject. But, for the instillation of basic information and a foundation for practical experience, this compilation is good. It is not newspaper science. Its philosophy has a high content of science's regard for established facts blended excellently with manifestations of common sense which are not usually so controlling in such connections.

An intentive student can get much from the technical course provided in this book, whether he be studying to work or working to learn. When he has properly finished the course, he will have much useful knowledge on pigments and vehicles—what they are and how they function—on resins of all kinds—and that is a big need of today—on volatiles, and on driers, and on how to put them all together to get a good coating of many types. He will also know—and this is most important—how to know what he has produced.

NOTES ON SOLDERING. By W. R. Lewis, B. Sc. 88 pages. Greenford, England: Tin Research Institute.

This is a useful compilation of notes intended to help in solving the practical difficulties which may arise in the course of soldering operations. These notes cover basic concepts and procedures, mechanistics, practical methods, joining lead pipes, soldering special metals (including the plated), properties of solders and of joints, commercial forms, specifications, impurities, economics, toxicities, chemical analyses—plus a bibliography.

This is a handy booklet for the maintenance department. Copies may be got free of charge from the Tin Research Institute, Fraser road, Greenford, Middlesex, England, or from its technical repre-Memorial Institute, 505 King avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

DIE CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE UND IHRE NEBENPRODUKTE. 4 auflage. 232 pages. Zurich: Verlag fur Wirtschaftsliteratur G.m.b.H.

This directory of the Swiss chemical industry is mostly in German, with some French equivalents of headings. It lists, first, the firms, in alphabetic order, which produce heavy and fine chemicals, each listing encompassing name, addresses, officials, capitalization, products, and branches. The second similar list comprises technical gases. In order, then come lists on pharmaceutical and dietetic preparations; cosmetics, perfumes, and essential oils; soaps, polishes, and the like; dyes and colors; glues, gelatins, and the like; fibers; materials for the textile, paper, rubber, metal, and glass industries; fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, disinfectants, and preservatives; mineral oils and wood preservatives; fats and oils; explosives and pyrotechnics; rubber; ceramics, plastic materials. Next is a list of suppliers of equipment, and the endpiece is an alphabetic list of firms.

Dr. Franz F. Feigl, 157 Christopher street, New York 14, has the book for sale at $5.

Trade Briefs

Imex Corporation has moved its offices to 1528 Walnut street, Philadelphia 2. Telephone number is Kingsley 5-5202.

Howard E. Morgan, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, was elected recording secretary of the Philadelphia chapter of Tax Executives Institute Inc. for 1949, at a recent meeting of that organization.

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Ethyl Ether Safety Data Issued by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-29 on ethyl ether. It sets forth clearly the important physical and chemical properties of the product; its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying; container storage and handling and recommended personal protective equipment. Copies may be obtained at 20 cents each from the association at 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Therapeutic Substances Rules Amended in United Kingdom

A new set of amendments to the therapeutic substances regulations of Great Britain became effective December 1, 1948. They set up a new definition for penicillin; add penicillin, preparations of human blood, and dextro-tubocurarine and kindred substances to the list of materials under the control of the therapeutic substances act of 1925; substitute new provisions in part II (B) of the second schedule with respect to diphtheria prophylactic; make a number of minor changes.

Copies of the 1948 amendment are procurable from British Information Services, 20 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, at 20 cents each.

Felton Chemical Observes Twenty-fifth Anniversary

The Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a dinner and dance in the Bossert hotel, Brooklyn. About 200 employees, officers and friends of the company were in attendance.

The president, Dr. Joseph Felton, reviewed the history and progress of the company, whose main plant is located in Brooklyn. A new plant recently was constructed in Los Angeles and new and enlarged manufacturing facilities have been provided in Montreal. Dr. Felton was introduced by Louis Gumpert, vice-president. An employee committee, headed by Leo Howard, plant superintendent, presented a plaque to the officers of the firm.

Mrs. Sophie Felton, secretary and treasurer, presented silver bowls, engraved in honor of the occasion, to a twenty-years "old timers" group consisting of Robert E. Felton, Arthur Kirsten, Walter Klemm, Antonio de Rich and J. L. Weisman. Other gifts were presented to those who had been with the company for more than ten years.

W.M. Stieh to Produce New Organic Mercury Compound

William M. Stieh & Co., mercurials, New York, has announced plans for the production of a new organic mercury compound. The new product, "Dynacide," is a combination of both phenyl mercury chloride and acetate in a completely soluble dry powdered form.

The new product is said to be stable, will store indefinitely, is easily handled and is unaffected by climatic conditions. It will be sold primarily for agricultural and industrial purposes. It is being recommended for use in the control of crabgrass and certain fungi which attack lawns and will also find its way into the textile and leather trades as a mildew proofer.

Arthur D. Little Adds to Board

Arthur D. Little, Inc., research and engineering organization, Cambridge, Mass., has elected Prof. Thomas K. Sherwood and Dr. Bruce S. Old to its board of directors. Prof. Sherwood is dean of engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Olds has been on the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., since 1946.

AMA Reveals Plan

—Continued from page 5

nated, for rural and other areas in which the need can be shown and with local administration and control as provided by the national hospital survey and construction act or by suitable private agencies.

6. Establishment of local public-health units and services and incorporation in health centers and local public-health units of such services as communicable disease control, vital statistics, environmental sanitation, control of venereal diseases, maternal and child hygiene and public-health laboratory services. Remuneration of health officials commensurate with their responsibility.

Mental Hygiene Program

7. The development fo a program of mental hygiene, with aid to mental hygiene clinics in suitable areas.

8. Health-education programs administered through suitable state and local health and medical agencies to inform the people of the available facilities and of their own responsibilities in health care.

9. Provision of facilities for care and rehabilitation of the aged and various other groups not covered by existing proposals.

10. Integration of veterans' medical-care and hospital facilities with other medical-care and hospital programs and with the maintenance of high standards of medical care, including care of the veteran in his own community by a physician of his own choice.

11. Greater emphasis on the program of industrial medicine, with increased safeguards against industrial hazards and prevention of accidents occurring on the highway, in the home and on the farm.

12. Adequate support, with funds free from political control, domination and regulation, of the medical, dental and other institutions necessary for the training of specialized personnel required in the provision and distribution of medical care.

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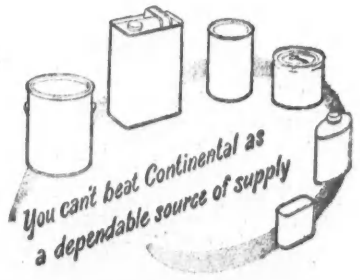

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100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Sodium Cyanide Safety Data Sheet Available

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-30 on sodium cyanide. Designed for supervisory staffs and management, the manual presents essential information for the safe handling and use of the product.

It sets for the important physical and chemical properties of sodium cyanide; its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying; container storage and handling, and recommended personal protective equipment. Copies may be obtained at 20 cents each from the association at 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Collapsible Tube Shipments Up

Manufacturers in the collapsible tube industry shipped products valued at $27,000,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This represents an increase of 184 percent over the $9,500,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last census of manufacturers was taken. Average employment in the industry amounted to 3,866 in 1947 as compared with 2,195 in 1939. Salaries and wages paid to all employees increased 248 percent, from $2,700,000 in 1939 to $9,400,000 in 1947.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in November were 3,996,489, as compared with 5,133,686 in October, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 873,008 in November against 1,062,690 in October; chemicals, 380,442 in November, against 539,910 in October; toiletries, 374,350 in November, against 517,886 in October.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in November was 2,472,187, as compared with 3,036,731 in November. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 262,899 in November, against 262,906 in October; chemicals, 62,734 in November, against 107,862 in October; toiletries, 76,828 in November, against 164,649 in October.

Trade Briefs

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, has elected F. B. Davis, jr., to the board of directors. He also is a member of the board of the United States Rubber Company.

Brenco Pharmacals, Inc. has been incorporated in Buffalo, N. Y. with capital of 200 shares. Incorporators are Irving R. Brent, Roy L. Cohen and Alfred M. Zisser.

Albert N. Halverstadt, manager of the radio and media division of Procter & Gamble Company, has been named chairman of the new radio and television committee of the Association of National Advertisers.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania have arranged for a demonstration of the use of television in natural color for the teaching of surgery and medicine to medical students at the June meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City.

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ARGOLS—2,000 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Corp, Maria C, Messina

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,760 bgs, U S Rubber Co, Robin Wentley, Beira
2,160 bgs, Johns-Manville Co, Robin Wentley, Beira
3,350 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Robin Kirk, Lourenco Marques

BALSAM—25 cs, S Mezrahi, Santa Clara, Barranquilla

BAUXITE ORE—3,100 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Dolores, Everton

BEESWAX—14 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Cape Avinof, Santa Maria
50 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro
100 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons & Co, Loide Bolivia, Santos
46 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Maya, Puerto Barrios
35 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Irish Splice, Santiago
32 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Irish Splice, Kingston

BELLADONNA LEAVES—38 bls, Kobouroff & Co, Executor, Constanza

BERGAMOT OIL—120 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Exford, Messina
50 cs, Exford, Messina
80 cs, Coty Products Co, Exford, Messina
200 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Maria C, Messina

BERYLLIUM ORE—1,360 bgs, The Beryllium Corp, Loide Bolivia, Illues

CALCINED MAGNESITE—675 cs, Continental Ore Co, Express, Calcutta
936 cs, Golwynne Chemical Co, Express, Calcutta

CARAWAY OIL—4 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Azalea City, Rotterdam
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Azalea City, Rotterdam

SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Azalea City, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Atlanta Trading Co, Azalea City, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Mormacpenn, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Dalderdijk, Rotterdam

CASSIA—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
50 bgs, The E Meer Corp, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
300 bls, East India Trading Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
104 bls, H H Parker Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
300 bls, J Berlage & Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
1,096 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
65 bls, Archibald & Kendall Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
77 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
200 bls, McCormick & Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
300 bls, Wah Young Trading Co, Andrew Jackson, Hongkong

CASTORBEANS—1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacmar, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormacmar, Bahia
6,535 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Bolivia, Santos
8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Villar, Recife

CHALK—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Montreal City, Avonmouth

CHEMICALS—9 cks, Nova Chemical Corp, Dalerdijk, Antwerp

CHROME ORE—2,284,310 lbs, Vanadium Corp, Robin Wentley, Beira

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Express, Colombo
100 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Express, Colombo
25 bls, Mutual Spice Co, Express, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—30 dms, H A Southern Co, Maya, Puerto Barrios
17 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Maya, Puerto Barrios

CLAY—451 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Montreal City, Avonmouth

COCA CAKE—186 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, American Reporter, London

COPAL GUM—300 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Vinkt, Maiadi
100 bgs, Winterbourne & Co, Vinkt, Matadi
50 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, Vinkt, Matadi

CORIANDER SEED—375 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exford, Casablanca

CREAM OF TARTAR—30 bbls, European Chemical Co, Exford, Genoa

DERRIS ROOT—150 bdls, Stern Morgenthau Co, Greenbay Victory, Keelung

DRIED BLOOD—925 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Bowgran, Buenos Aires
1,656 bgs, Villar, Bahia

ESSENTIAL OIL—4 dms, Roure Dupont Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
4 bbls, LoCurto & Funk Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 bbls, Ungerer & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
4 dms, George Uhe Co, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Flyer, Havre

FENNELSEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Exochorda, Marseilles

FISHLIVER OIL—13 dms, Consumers Import Co, Greenbay Victory, Yokohama
17 dms, Chase National Bank, Andrew Jackson, Yokohama

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Willemstad
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
104,204 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Chiwawa, Curacao
60,169 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Irvingdale, Curacao

GLUESTOCK—171 bgs, Cane Avinof, Barranquilla
45 bls, J Gorvers Co, Andrew Jackson, Manila
50 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Maria C, Genoa

GUAIACWOOD OIL—48 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacmar, Montevideo
7 cs, Ungerer & Co, Mormacmar, Montevideo

GYPSUM—8,400 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
300 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, Marengo, Hull
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Marengo, Hull

IRISH MOSS—75 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, American Flyer, Havre

KARAYA GUM—334 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Express, Calcutta
41 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Express, Calcutta

LEMON OIL—100 cs, George Lueders & Co, Exford, Messina
20 cs, Roure-Dupont, Inc, Exford, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Volkart Bros, Agamemnon, Cochin
5 dms, Volkart Bros, Mormacmar, Santos
2 dms, L A Champon Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
10 dms, Maya, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Irish Splice, Port au Prince

LIME OIL—2 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Irish Splice, Kingston

LIVERMEAL—700 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacmar, Montevideo

LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, E Meer & Co, Exford, Larnaca
60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exford, Larnaca
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exford, Larnaca
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Exford, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Exford, Genoa
350 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exford, Genoa
192 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Maria C, Lisbon

MANDARIN OIL—8 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Corp, Exford, Messina

MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,460 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Agamemnon, Singapore

MEDICINAL HERBS—114 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dalerdijk, Antwerp

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—10 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Greenbay Victory, Shanghai
10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Greenbay Victory, Shanghai

MICA—13 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
400 bls, H S William Co, Robin Wentley, Beira
69 cs, Mineral & Insulator Corp, Robin Wentley, Beira
20 cs, James F Garneau Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro
44 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro
36 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro
100 cs, General Electrical Co, Express, Calcutta
209 cs, Habers Export Agency, Express, Calcutta
182 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Express, Calcutta
65 cs, Ernst Roth, Express, Calcutta
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8 cs, United Mineral & Mica Co, Express, Calcutta
80 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Villar, Santos
20 cs, Gilleson-Rogers-Pyatt Co, American Reporter, London

NAPHTHALENE—1,680 bgs, Elbert & Co, Bra Kar, Rotterdam
830 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bra Kar, Rotterdam
2,667 bgs, Cruz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles
895 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Montevideo, Antwerp

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,197 bbls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NISPERO GUM—24 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—35 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, SiBrodin, Itajai

OITICICA OIL—410 tons, Mormocteal, Fortaleza

OPIUM, RAW—135 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Executor, Istanbul

ORANGE OIL—637 cs, George Uhe Co, Si Brodin, Santos
20 cs, Ungerer & Co, Irish Solice, Kingston

OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Mormacmar, Bahia

PALM OIL—1,005 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Vinkt, Matadi

PAPAIN—24 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
8 cs, American Ferment Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
20 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Agamemnon, Alleppey
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Agamemnon, Alleppey
240 bgs, R F Downing Co, Agamemnon, Alleppey
160 bgs, D Hecht Co, Agamemnon, Alleppey

PERFUMERY—24 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Exford, Genoa
11 cs, Firmenich & Co, Exford, Genoa

PETITGRAIN OIL—15 dms, Mormacmar, Montevideo
3 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Mormacmar, Montevideo
3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Mormacmar, Montevideo

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,674 bbls, California Ref Co, Rock Landing, Puerto La Cruz
30,658 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Santa Rita, Puerto La Cruz
110,737 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Quemado Lake, Ras Tanura
104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Beaver Dam, Bandar
117,970 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Importer, Puerto La Cruz
119,978 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Shabonee, Puerto La Cruz
117,383 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz

POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Dalerdijk, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Mormacpenn, Copenhagen

POTASH PERCHLORATE—1 cs, Hummer Chemical Co, Mormacpenn, Gothenburg

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
107 bls, H A Southen Co, Maya, Puerto Barrios

ROSEWOOD OIL—26 dms, Simab Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—11 bls, S B Penick & Co, Maya, Puerto Cortes

SESAME SEED—27 bgs, Royal Mfg Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal

SHELLAC—150 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Daledijk, Rotterdam
50 cs, American Reporter, London

STYRAX GUM—12 cs, Ungerer & Co, Executor, Istanbul

TALC—130 bgs, Charles Mathieu & Co, Exford, Genoa

TANKAGE—633 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Villar, Santos

TARTARIC ACID—40 dms, European Chemical Co, Exford, Genoa

TEASEED OIL—56 dms, Arnhold & Co, Greenbay Victory, Shanghai

TEROPTERIN—3 cs, Lederle Laboratories, Greenbay Victory, Manila

TOLU BALSAM—90 cs, Siber Hegner, Oberon, Aruba

TRAGACANTH GUM—17 cs, V Simidian, Exochorda, Beyrouth

TUNG OIL—320 tons, Enco Chemical Co, Greenbay Victory, Shanghai

TUNGSTEN ORE—200 bgs, F H Lenway & Co, Greenbay Victory, Hongkong
27 bgs African Metals Corp, Vinkt, Matadi

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—340 cks, Standard Ultramarine Blue Co, Marengo, Hull

UMBER, POWDERED—979 bgs, J Lee Smith Co, Exford, Larnaca
40 bgs, Chase National Bank, Exford, Larnaca

VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 cs, Zinc & Triest Co, Exochorda, Marseilles

WATTLE BARK—1,119 bls, American Dyewood Co, Robin Kirk, Durban

WITHERITE—100 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Marengo, Hull

YLANG-YLANG OIL—2 dms, vanAmeringen-Haebler, Inc, American Flyer, Havre

Philadelphia

February 10 to February 15

ANTIMONY ORE—250 cs, Davis Turner Co, Titania, Shanghai

BONE MEAL—318 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Edam, Antwerp

CARNAUBA WAX—125 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bronte, Sao Luiz

CASEIN—1,016 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Mormacswan, Buenos Aires

CELERY SEED—200 pkgs, R T French Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay

CHROME ORE—533 tons, Frank Samuels Co, African Moon, Lourence, Marques
514 tons, Frank Samuels Co, African Moon, Lourenco, Marques
5,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Granville, Masinloc
689 tons, Frank Samuels Co, Robin Kirk, Lourenco, Marques

GPYSUM—5,888 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
268 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels Co, American Packer, Liverpool

LEAD—39,735 pigs, Bankers Trust Co, American Producer, Port Pirie
264 bgs, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Edam, Rotterdam
687 ingot, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Edam, Rotterdam
101 tons, Miles Metal Co, Hastings, Rotterdam

MANGANESE ORE—2,542,420 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, African Moon, Durban
1,866,632 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, African Moon, Durban
4,200 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Zungon, Takoradi
1,012 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Kirk, Durban

MOLASSES—1,348,773 gals, Publicker Industries Corp, Dean H, Antilla
519,302 gal, Publicker Industries Corp, Dean H, Havana

PERFUMERY—1 c, Brazilian Consulate, Philadelphia, American Leader, Havre

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,981 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfkey, Puerto La Cruz
112,871 bbls, The Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Exporter, Ras Tanura
73,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, H M Flager, Aruba
3,782,403 gals, Atlantic Ref Co, El Morro, Fahaheel
116,373 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Puerto La Cruz
111,940 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfray, Fahaheel
20,000 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Edgewater, Tampico

SUMAC LEAF—100 bls, Drueding Bros Co, Exford, Palermo
200 bls, Manufactures Trust Co, Exford,, Palermo

TAPICOA, PEARL—500 bgs, H F R Dolan, Jr, Bronte, Parnahyba

VERMICULITE—139 tons, American Vermiculite Co, African Moon, Durban

WATTLE EXTRACT—2,764 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Co, African Moon, Durban
2,016 bgs, The Olson Sales Agency African Moon, Durban
1,000 bgs, Quaranty Trust Co, African Moon, Durban
2,177 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Moon, Durban
2,222 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Robin Kirk, Durban
2,023 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Robin Kirk, Durban

San Francisco

February 7 to February 11

CARAWAYSEED—75 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

CASSIA—300 bls, H M Newhall & Co, President Wilson, Hongkong

CELERYSEED—158 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin

CHALK—415 bgs, Duivendyk, Antwerp
7,000 bgs, Wesco Waterpaints Inc, Duivendyk, Antwerp

COBALT METAL—100 cks, African Metal Corp, Duivendyk, Antwerp

COPRA—542 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Muliphen, Kwajalein
230 tons, Island-Trading Co, Muliphen, Kwajalein
365 tons, Vegetable Oil Co, Julia Luckenbach, Davao

DRUGS, CRUDE—168 cs, President Wilson, Hongkong

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—68 bls, Mongabarra, Melbourne

OIL—48 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Mongabarra, Melbourne

LACQUERS AND PAINTS—123 cs, Andrew Brown & Co, Julia Luckenbach, Manila

LEAD—869 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Mongabarra, Sydney
375 tons, National Bank of Australia, Mongabarra, Burnie
400 tons, Mongabarra, Burnie

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Malard & Schmiedell Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
25 dms, B Vannucci Co, Mount Mansfield, Leghorn
260 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Mount Mansfield, Leghorn

PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, S H Tyler & Sons Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,996 tons, Standard Oil of California, Standard

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

SESAME SEED—900 bgs, A L Zimmerman Co, Alamo Victory, Shanghai
1,200 bgs, A L Zimmerman Co, President Wilson, Hongkong

SHARKLIVER OIL—286 dms, Duivendyk, Antwerp

TUNG OIL—485 tons, Vongher Low China Co, Alamo Victory, Shanghai

VANILLA BEANS—39 cs, Maurice Carasso & Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseille

Canadian Imports: Nov.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for November, 1948, compared with November of 1947 and the January-November period of 1948, are the following products:—

	November		Jan.-Nov.
	1948	1947	1948
Acids	$307.000	$284.000	$3.623.000
Animal oils, fats greases	1.244.000	602.000	11.172.000
Cellulose products	460.000	410.000	4.025.000
Chemical products, other	2.770.000	2.932.000	29.820.000
Coal products	1.938.000	1.588.000	18.501.000
Drugs and medicines	1.013.000	791.000	11.900.000
Dyeing and tanning materials	956.000	891.000	9 173.000
Fertilizers	652.000	715.000	5.714.000
Gums and resins	526.000	491.000	5.396.000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1.693.000	1.293.000	16.672.000
Paints and varnishes	1.227.000	1.201.000	13.161.000
Petroleum, crude	14.786.000	11.186.000	176.382.000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	5.880.000	8.038.000	103.591.000
Rubber and products	2.390.000	1.850.000	28.823.000
Synthetic resins and products	1.475.000	1.171.000	13.839.000
Tin	199.000	1.236.000	6,354.000
Vegetable oils	1.040.000	2.103.000	20.131.000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	138.000	112.000	2.020.000

Bids Wanted

Absorbent, oil & water, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4237, March 3.

Aluminum paste, 3,700 pounds, and **powder,** 3,850 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.) invitation 55, February 23.

Ammonium hydroxide, 27,168 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1264, February 23.

Anti-icing compound, propellers, 1,584 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1144, March 1.

Aureomycin hydrochloride, 1,600 capsules, Veterans Administration Hospital (Lebanon, Pa.) invitation 49-229, February 24.

Calcium carbide, 400,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4235, part 1, March 11; 1,500,000 pounds invitation 4214, March 10.

Calcium hypochlorite, 10,200 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 975, February 28; 3,000 pounds, Quartermaster General Depot (South Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation 42, February 28.

Caustic soda, 6,000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 1349-49, February 24.

Chloronated lime, 106,490 pounds, Navy Purchasing office (New York 3) invitation 4233 part 2, March 11.

Cutting oil, sulphurized, 2,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37) invitation 193, March 1.

Dichlorodimethylhydantoin, 23,740 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 334, March 7.

Dishwashing compound, type I, 3,600 pounds, Veterans Administration Hospital (Jefferson Barracks 23, Mo.) invitation 49-214, February 23; 125,000 pounds, type II, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 922, February 24; 3,666,000 pounds, type I, various deliveries, invitation 969, February 25.

Drugs in dosage form, various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 995, February 28; invitation 1024, February 28; invitation 1039, February 28.

Dyes, violet, 4,300 pounds; red, 2,665 pounds; yellow, 4,340 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 337, March 2.

Ethylene glycol, non-corrosive, 6,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4233, March 2.

Fertilizer materials, including ammonium nitrate, 6.90 tons; ammonium sulphate, 0.50 tons; sodium nitrate, 0.75 tons; superphosphate, 1.20 tons; potassium muriate, 0.60 tons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 1147-49, February 24.

Fuel oil, as required from April 1 through September 30, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25) invitation 40, February 25; fuel oil & kerosene, region 4, from June 1, 1949, through May 31, 1950, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) class 7, March 2; burner fuel No. 4, 25,000 gallons, Ordnance Department (Charlestown, Indiana) invitation 20, February 25.

Gasoline, as required from April 1 through September 30, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25) invitation 40, February 23.

Ink, duplicating machine, 12,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4223, March 7.

Insulating oil, dehydrated, 3,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 979, February 28.

Layout dye compound, 1,056 cans, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1144, March 1.

Magnesium sulphate, 45,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1011, February 28.

Medicinal specialties, various, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-91, February 23; invitation A-93, February 24; invitation A-94, February 24; invitation A-95, February 24; invitation A-92, February 23; invitation A-99, February 28; invitation A-97, February 25; invitation A-96, February 25.

Naphthalene, flake, 66,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4235, March 14.

Nitroglycerine, 17,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 190, February 24.

Orange oil, 1,728 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1011, February 28.

Paint, enamel, 83,860 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5053, February 25; **various,** 3,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force, Air University (Maxwell Base, Ala.) invitation 63, February 23; 700 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (New York 5) invitation 1366, February 24; 7,710 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.) invitation 55, February 23; Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) class 52, February 28.

Paint vehicle, various types, 4,110 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.) invitation 55, February 23.

Peppermint oil, 1,632 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1011, February 28.

Petrolatum, 7,062 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1011, February 28.

Red lead, dry, 6,000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation 105, March 2.

Salt, 24,520,200 pounds, State of New York, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2682, March 7.

Sealing compound, various types, U. S. Air Force Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1144, March 1; invitation 038-1295, February 24.

Soap, chip, 108,360 pounds; laundry bar, 164,160 pounds, powdered, 215,800 pounds, low titer, 35,600 pounds; white floating toilet, 39,375 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 164-S, February 23; hand scouring powder, 300,000 pounds; toilet, powdered, 1,505 pounds, and white, floating, 400,000 six-ounce cakes, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 922, February 24; toilet, 2,420 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 91, March 3; soap & cleaning materials, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1970-48, February 24.

Sodium bicarbonate, 7,353 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Field, Texas) invitation 163, February 24.

Starch, laundry, 45,500 pounds, State of New York, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2729, March 1.

Thinner, paint, 1,760 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, Ill.) invitation 55, February 23.

Watch cleaner, 2,652 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1141, March 1.

Waterproofing compound, textile, 4,100 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1144, March 1.

Wax, ignition treating, 360 gallons; paraffin, grade A, 25,584 pounds, acid resistant, stop-off, 10,400 pounds; beeswax, 5,760 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1143, March 1; floor, 1,300 gallons, and 828 pounds; water emulsion, 1,540 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colorado) invitation 4940-B, February 24, floor, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) class 52, February 28.

White lead, in oil, 2,400 pounds, Department of the Interior (Portland, Oregon) invitation 4508, February 24.

Awarded Gibbs Medal

Prof. Peter J. W. Debye of Cornell University, authority on molecular structure, has been awarded the 1949 Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society. The medal is given annually to a chemist who "because of his eminent work in, and original contributions to pure and applied chemistry, is deemed worthy of special recognition." Prof. Debye was Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1936.

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Benelux Countries Revise Import Duties

Some commodities on which import duties were suspended by Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands during 1948 are being retained in that status during 1949. Certain other commodities will be admitted at duties lower than the original rates. A number will be admitted at wholly new rates.

Commodities which will continue to be admitted dutyfree include vegetable oils, acid oil, oil dregs, and soapstocks, oxidized oils of all kinds, boiled linseed oil and similar oils, fatty acids, hydrogenated fats and oils, starch for baby food or dietary consumption. Salt for human consumption, lime, caustic soda, ad acetone. The import duty of 2 percent ad valorem on sal soda and soda ash has been temporarily suspended.

Commodities which will be admitted at new rates (figures indicate percent ad valorem) include milk powders, 15; gluten, 15; margarin, lard substitutes, and similar edible fats. 15; organotherapeutic products, peptones, lecithins, nucleins, and preparations thereof, sera, vaccines, and bacteriological preparations, 10; prepared or patented medicines and other pharmaceutical preparations without alcohol, 12; soft soap (except rosin soap), 12; ordinary soap in blocks, pieces, or bars, 15; matches, 15.

Medicinals Import Duties Suspended by Mexican Govt.

The government of Mexico has issued a decree providing for the duty-free importation of the following medicinals specified for use in the treatment of leprosy, syphilis, malaria and oncocercosis: atabrine; plas moquine; chloroquine; quinoline; paludrine; DDT; xylol; triton X-100; gamhexane; pyrethrum; paris green; promjin; diazome tablets; sulphetrome tablets; tri- and pentavalent arsenicals; bismuth compounds; penicillin and hetrazan.

S.K.&F. Adds Poetsch to Staff

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. Chester E. Poetsch a pharmaceutical chemist in its research laboratories. He was formerly a fellow of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

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APMA Central Section Sets Meeting Program

The central section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has completed the program for its meeting to be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on February 24 to 26. The program is as follows:—

February 24

Dr. Glenn Jenkins, dean of the school of pharmacy of Purdue University, will speak on "Cooperative Research — Value to Industries and Universities" at the dinner session. The dinner will be followed by a symposium on problems affecting the work and effectiveness of the medical divisions of pharmaceutical companies.

February 25

In the morning there will be talks on:—"Preservatives for Pharmaceuticals," by Fred J. Bandelin, Flint, Eaton & Co.; "Technology of Mixing," by Dr. J. H. Rushton, Illinois Institute of Technology; "Production Cost Control," by Robert V. Jaros, Abbott Laboratories, and "Plant Sanitation," by W. H. Miller, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. The luncheon speaker will be G. R. McSwain, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who will discuss "The FBI at Work."

In the afternoon there will be a series of discussion groups on the following topics, with the group leaders indicated:—"Handling of Returned Goods," by J. L. Russell, Columbus Pharmacal Company; "Washing of Ampuls and Vials," by D. F. Kaestner, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc.; "Relation of Production and Control," by J. W. Berry, Pitman-Moore Company, and "Relation of Saltes Statistics and Production Planning," by E. J. Henry, Abbott Laboratories.

February 26

The morning session will hear the following papers:—"Are You Meeting Today's Markets," by C. R. Jordan, C. R. Jordan & Associates; "Hospitals and You," by Everett W. Jones, Modern Hospital Publishing Company, and "Are You Losing Salesmen Because of Your Compensation and Operating Expense Plan?," by R. E. Runzheimer, Runzheimer & Co.

In the afternoon there will be a talk on "Incentive Programs," by Gordon Nereim, Beinap & Tompson, Inc., and a panel discussion, with Harry Davis, Flint, Eaton & Co., as moderator. Speakers on the panel will be Larry Barrett, Harrower Laboratories, "Professional Samples and Literature"; J. C. Scheller, Whittier Laboratory Division of Nutrition Research Laboratories, "Medical Journal Advertising"; John Scott, G. D. Searle & Co., "The Effectiveness of Direct Mail," and B. A. Marty, Irwin Neisler & Co., "When and How to Operate Medical Convention Displays."

Commerce Dept. Moves New York Office

Effective today, February 21, the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce, which has been located at 350 Fifth avenue, will be moved to new quarters on the eighth floor of the building at 42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. The office's new telephone number will be DIgby 4-8000.

Upjohn Promotes Two

The Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., has appointed Drs. Earl L. Burbridge and William F. Wenner assistant directors of its medical division. Dr. Burbridge will be in charge of the clinical research department, and Dr. Wenner will head the product information department.

Shline to Move Offices

John M. H. Shline Company, exports and imports, New York, will move its offices from 2 Rector street to 342 Madison avenue, New York 17, effective March 1. The new telephone number will be MUrray Hill 2-6640.

Trade Briefs

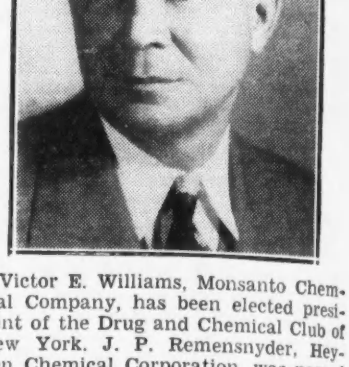
Edwin J. Fitzpatrick has been appointed executive vice-president of industrial tape corporation, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson.

Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, has appointed William H. Ramsay assistant foreign sales manager.

Borden Company, New York, recently held a general sales meeting of its prescription products division at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has made an increase of 50 percent in its annual contributions to its employee benefit plan.

Drug Club President



Victor E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company, has been elected president of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York. J. P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corporation, was named treasurer, and Herbert Bye, M. W. Parsons Import & Plymouth Organic Laboratories, Inc., and William S. Auchincloss, president of Schnell Publishing Company, were elected to the board of governors for the term expiring on January 31, 1952.

NACDS Gets Acting Secretary

Carl Willingham, for the past four years assistant secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, has been appointed acting executive secretary pending the annual meeting of the board of directors on March 16.

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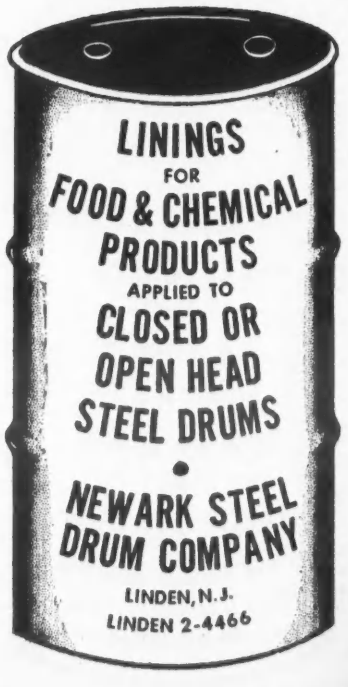

ADMA Furthers Plans For Meeting Program

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has completed plans for the first and second general sessions of its thirty-seventh annual meeting, to be held at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., on April 4 to 7.

The first general session will be held on April 4, in a departure from the association's previous policy of holding section meetings on the first day and scheduling the first general session for the second day. The order of business for the first general section will include the appointment of the committee on nominations; reports of the treasurer, executive vice-president and secretary and the legislative section, and an address by the president, Robert L. McNeil.

Robert J. Kryter, treasurer of the Esterline-Angus Company, Indianapolis, will address the second general session on "Atomic Power in War and Peace." His address will cover the history of the discovery and release of atomic power, the military possibilities, some of the present peacetime uses, and the far reaching prospects of this development in future years.

Manganese Bids Solicited By Japanese Trade Board

Bids are being solicited for manganese, raw or dead-burned magnesite, iron ore and pig iron, from Far East area only, to be purchased for use in Japan, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce reported February 14.

Japanese Board of Trade is soliciting f.o.b. and c.i.f. offers for these materials. American suppliers will be required to establish a 20 percent performance bond before contracts can be concluded, OIT said. It added it has no information available at the present time on the closing date for submission of offers or on the quantities of these materials to be purchased.

American businessmen desiring this information or other information should communicate directly with the Japanese Board of Trade (Boeki Cho) Tokyo, Japan, or with the foreign trade division, economic and scientific section, SCAP, APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Drug Transport Permit Comment Asked by PMA

The insecticide division of the Production and Marketing Administration is inviting written comments from interested parties on a proposed rule to be issued under the new insecticide law that will grant a general permit for the shipment of drug products falling within the scope of the law which are transported for experimental purposes under authority of the new drugs section of the food, drug and cosmetic act.

The rule would grant the general permit if the product is a new drug within the meaning of the food and drug act and provided the manufacturer or shipper complies with the regulations of the new drug section of the law and the records required to be kept under the section are available for inspection by any officer or employee of PMA. Interested persons are asked to submit their opinions in writing to the chief of the insecticide division of PMA by March 5.

AMA Meeting March 17-18

More than 400 representatives of firms in all sections of the United States will meet at the Statler hotel, New York, on March 17 and 18 to discuss sound marketing practices and techniques which will maintain and satisfy the high level of demand necessary to continue the economy at its present level. The meeting will be sponsored by the marketing division of the American Management Association.

Gillmor Leaves NSRB

Resignation of Reginald E. Gillmor as vice-chairman of the National Security Resources Board was announced last week by Presidential assistant John R. Steelman, acting chairman of the board. Mr. Gillmor was named vice-chairman last year, following a tour of duty as director of the industry division of the American mission to aid Greece.

TGA Protests Action

—*Continued from page 4*

ter of trade practice rules for the cosmetic and toilet preparation industry be stayed for a period of sixty days and that during that period members of the industry and others who are interested parties be permitted to file briefs covering the original proposals and the new proposals and amendments submitted by Philip Layton, a principal attorney of the Federal Trade Commission at the hearing on February 10, 1949."

Urges Industry to State Views

The association is urging members of the industry who feel that there should be another hearing, or that further time should be granted, to immediately contact FTC stating their views.

"The decision of the commission on the application of the association may be considerably influenced if a large number of industry members make requests for a new hearing or additional time," Mr. Mayham declared.

At the same time, he added, those members of the industry who feel that the matter should rest on the present record, and that no further hearing or extension of time should granted, should also inform FTC of their views.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Activity in the market for botanical drugs, spices and gums was confined almost entirely to condimental materials last week, but demand was reported to be far below normal even in that quarter. A series of price advances and declines insofar as condimental materials were concerned failed to exert any noticeable effect on the market index, which remained at 199.2, as compared with 237.9 prevailing a year ago.

Medicinal botanicals went through a very quiet week and the market was completely featureless. Little or no activity was reported from all sources, and factors in the New York market described it as very quiet.

One major supplier of imported material reported that most purchasers are continuing to buy in small quantities in order to keep inventories at a minimum. In the opinion of the supplier, purchasers are not taking cognizance of the difficulty of obtaining many imported articles, due to unsettled world conditions. He emphasized that supply problems in world markets are almost as bad as they were during the war, and said that he believes that many people will be surprised when they attempt to replace depleted inventories. In addition to the difficulty of obtaining many articles, he said, the Food and Drug Administration is tightening its tolerance requirements with respect to many items, and is rejecting considerable material that would have been accepted without question during the past several years.

Trading was equally slow in the market for condimental materials, but some prospects of increased activity in the near future were in sight. Pickle spice items are expected to begin moving shortly and a brisk demand is developing for good laurel leaves and celery seed. The latter item is showing additional strength, and Indian seed was advanced 1 cent per pound.

Bleached medium and Coorges cardamoms closed the week stronger, as did Argentine fennel seed and Turkish poppy seed. Madagascar cloves and number three Jamaica ginger were also advanced. Mexican oregano, Dalmatian sage and Polish poppy seed were somewhat easier, as was turmeric of both Alleppey and Haitian origin.

The pepper market was marked by a flurry of activity that resulted in black pepper closing 4 cents above the prior week. White pepper, virtually unavailable in New York, was stronger, as was Hontaka red pepper for future delivery. Reports received from India indicated that black pepper is being offered in smaller lots than is customary, and this action was considered in some quarters to indicate the possibility of an unexpectedly small crop.

Balsams

Tolu—Supplies continued ample in the face of light demand, but previously reported indications of further shading in price had not developed and the range remained unchanged at $2.75 to $3.50 per pound. Among imports at New York last week were ninety cases of this material from Aruba.

Barks

Cinchona—The price structure remained firm for broken USP red and yellow bark, and ten inch NF quills were still nominally quoted at $1.20 per pound. No prices were available on either thick or medium twenty-inch quills. A report from Tanganyika estimated the 1948 output in that territory at seventy long tons.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 11

New York

Cassia, buds, 85 bags: live and dead insects.
Cassia, 300 bales: insect infested.
Chillies, 110 bags: filthy.
Cocoa beans, 135 bags: filthy.
Hyoscyamus muticus, 6 packages: not official henbane.
Lemon oil, 3 cases: not USP.
Nutmegs, 321 bags: moldy and wormy.
Origanum tops, 52 baskets: filthy.
Pepper, black, 150 bags: moldy and insect bored; excess siftings and pickings.
Peppermint leaves, 16 bales: decomposed and diseased leaves.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, medium, 50c. per lb.
Coorges, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentina, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
red, Hontaka, futures, 7c. per lb.
white, spot, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Oregano, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.
Haitian, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
199.2	199.2	200.0	237.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—The undertones of the spot market were decidedly firmer last week as a reflection of the steady improvement in demand that has been manifested during the past two months. Interest in Bourbon beans has been high during the past six to eight weeks, and factors in the New York trade report more actual buying during that period than has been experienced during the past year.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Good leaves were reportedly scarce and hard to come by, but a lot of old crop Portuguese and Greek material was offered at 7c. per pound. Turkish leaves were still being quoted at 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Oregano—The market was uniformly quiet, but there was a report of a shading of the price for Mexican material to 14½c. per pound. Portuguese and Sicilian herbs held to former price levels.

Sage—Dalmation sage was fractionally easier at 22c. to 22½c. per pound on spot. All other grades held to former price levels, with Cyprus leaves for future delivery and Syrian material being subject to only nominal quotations.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Demand for Chinese flies continued to hold at the moderate-to-high level reported in the previous week, and prices remained steady in a firming market.

Papain—Estimated production of papain in Tanganyika during 1948 totaled eighty-five long tons, according to a recent report from the American Consulate at Dar es Salaam. Imports of the material at New York last week totaled twenty-nine cases from Mombasa and twenty drums from Dar es Salaam.

Roots

Colombo—Some indication of the output of this item in Tanganyika Territory can be garnered from a report which estimates the total 1948 collection at fifty long tons.

Ginseng—Prospects for domestic collections seemed to be fairly bright in view of the attractive price quoted to workers. In the foreign collecting fields, the United States Consulate General at Hong Kong has reported exports of twenty-nine pounds of this material from Hong Kong to the United States during the first eleven months of 1948.

Turmeric—Alleppey material for future delivery was fractionally easier at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, and Haitian was reportedly offered at 10c. to 11c. per pound, some 2c. lower than quotations previously noted.

Seeds

Cardamom—All grades of cardamoms were reported to be in poor supply, and prices at the prime source were said to be so high that only small lots will come forward. Medium bleached seed was considerably stronger last week at $3 to $3.10 per pound, and Coorges material was up to $1.80 to $1.85 per pound. A reported price of $2.15 per pound from Guatemalan seed was generally considered to be too much above the generally accepted

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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nominal quotation of $1.96 to $1.98 per pound, but in view of the strike that is hampering shipments from Guatemala, it was believed to be possible that prices could reach that level.

Celery—Indian seed was up to 21c. to 21½c. per pound on spot in a strengthening market, and was quoted at the same figure for future delivery. French seed remained firm after its fractional drop in the previous week.

Fennel—Argentine seed was somewhat stronger at 12c. to 12¼c. per pound, but Indian material continued firm at the former quotation of 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Mustard—All grades remained firm at former price levels at the source, and Montana yellow was offered at 14c. per pound and Montana oriental at 8½c. per pound on spot.

Poppy—Polish seed was off fractionally for the second week in a row, closing the period at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Turkish material recovered somewhat from the decline reported in the previous week and closed the period at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound.

Spices

Clove—Madagascar spice was active and closed the week higher under the pressure of light demand. Closing quotations were 16c. to 18c. per pound. One lot of Zanzibar material was reportedly sold for future delivery at 21½c. per pound.

Ginger — Number 3 Jamaica spice showed a tendency to strengthen during the week, and closed the period at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, an advance of 1c. over previously noted quotations. All other grades remained firm at former price levels.

Pepper—A flurry of activity in the market drove black pepper prices up to 67c. to 68c. per pound on spot last week. Fu-

—Continued on page 82

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price stability seemed the outstanding condition in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals during the past week. Changes were few in number and disclosed no new phase in the overall layout of the market. The market index rose 0.1 point, reaching 103.5 in comparison with 147.3 a year ago when it dropped 2 points.

For a number of weeks, a good many dealers have felt that price declines had about run their course; that conditions productive of lower prices had been supplanted by those likely at the very least to work toward stability. It would appear that those with those opinions had analyzed the market position with a deal of shrewdness and throughout the past week very little shading of the market as quoted took place.

Ceylon citronella oil continued to work slowly upward. Minimum spot quotations had been out of line with most market views and the rise last week brought market opinion closer to par. California orange oil at lower prices was no surprise; competition and price weakness had prevailed in the market for months. The change last week brought California and Florida very close to a common basis.

Some market talk last week was along the line suggested by the rather sharp declines in mint oils of the 1948 crop. It was felt by some that the decline in returns on peppermint and spearmint production of farmers in 1948-49 would result in smaller acreage being planted this Spring. Planting time is not so far away.

Poland was reported going into the production of mint, juniper, fennel, fir, dumin, pine and calamus oils. A project of the Herbs Section of the Central Agricultural Agency of the Polish government includes a factory recently erected for the production of the above oils in the city of Lodz. By the end of 1949, it is expected that production will meet all Polish home requirements and provide the country with an export surplus.

Chinese oils were generally steady and showed less rising tendency than a short time ago. Lavandin was unsettled and more competitive but lavender showed no change from its recently, if but slight, improved position. Spice oils lacked quotable change. Clove showed strength but nutmeg and mace were not too steady because of raw material weakness. Wormseed was possibly a notch firmer, but the element of competition still had to be eliminated. Bergamot seemed destined for higher levels in conformity with developments noted in cables received over the past week and a half. Some sellers did raise quotes sharply but others failed to act, approaching the situation with some caution.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Orange oil, California, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.5	103.4	101.8	147.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—A market of quiet trading but firm prices prevailed during the past week but by the close of the period quotations failed to establish any net change in the general position. Stocks were not overly abundant because of a lack of steady arrivals from the primary market.

Angelica—Root oil ranged $120 to $135 per pound and seemed very firm in a position said to be in line with what replacements cost now in the primary market. Occasionally, one hears a price of $190 for root oil. But the trade as a whole indicated that dealers could not hope to get anything like that so long as stocks remain available in other directions. Seed oil was $80 to $100.

Anise—The market failed to decline any further but remained generally steady on the basis of 85c. to $1 per pound, depending on seller. A fair degree of confidence in ability to keep oil moving to this market was noted but it remains to be seen if such oil can by obtained in China at prices permitting sellers here to maintain present prices unchanged. Exports from Hong Kong to the United States in eleven months of 1948 totaled 248,250 pounds.

Bergamot—Replacement cables to some dealers have come in at higher levels and, in general, it was said that prices had either actually advanced or showed such a strong tendency so to do that the current minimum quotations of $3.75 per pound last week did not seem to be definitely assured to prevail in the event of firm orders. An example of what it meant may be found in the fact that one dealer usually to be found quoting exactly on or very close to the actual market on any oil whatsoever last week made his minimum quotation $4.75. In another case, $4.30 was minimum.

Bois de Rose—Jobbing business was fairly active and it was sufficient in volume to contribute a deal of support to recently prevailing prices which, on the other hand, had not been too steady in the past fortnight or so.

Birchtar—The market was nominal so far as activity was concerned. In the matter of price it was firm, possibly because distribution of supplies is so narrow and poor as to keep the market free from the influence of competition when it came to establishing quotations. Reports last week mentioned no sales.

Camphor — According to the United States consul at Hong Kong, exports to the United States during the first eleven months of 1948 totaled 86,107 pounds valued at $22,589. Stocks available on the spot were of fair size but needs were light.

Cananga—Although the situation concerning further shipments from the source was cloudy, the local market has recovered some of confidence and has ceased to strain moderately hard toward slightly higher price levels. It remained quiet and without change last week.

Cardamom—A lull in advancing prices on raw material in the primary markets has developed but the advances already achieved have placed oil at the origin in an especially firm price position. Dealers here seemed of the opinion that when they replace current stocks, they will pay higher prices at the origin. At the moment, not a great deal of spot demand exists, the call being for jobbing lots in most instances.

Cassia—The market held generally firm on spot even though the local demand was mainly for quantities sufficient to cover nearby needs of manufacturing consumers. The undertone had considerable strength that seemed replaced to conditions in China. According to the U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, exports of this oil to the United States during the first eleven months of 1948 totaled 77,500 pounds, valued at $104,570.

Citronella—Ceylon oil was advanced to 75c. per pound in the quarter recently naming the lowest of spot quotations. The range was to $1 according to seller and quality. For some weeks past, most sellers had called the market 80c. to 96c. according to individual opinion. The United States consul at Hong Kong reported that in the first eleven months of 1948 exports totaled 45,277 pounds valued at $48,115.

Clove—The undertone remained firm to strong on spot. This condition of affairs was only a reflection of the strength behind prices prevailing on spice at Zanzibar and Madagascar, from whence continued to come advices that pointed upward in discussing the probable future trend of quotations. No change was made in local quotes but the tendency was upward, especially on the part of those quoting Madagascar buds as low as $1.15.

Cumin — Based on what happened to seed prices in the past fortnight, the replacement cost of this oil should be higher when further stocks are obtained at the origin. In fact, prices on oil were firmer last week, being less liable to occasional shading.

Dill—The in-between-season is at hand, during which not much buying ever takes place. It is a period in which many turn thoughts to the planting of a new crop and to estimating probable production of weed oil in this country.

Eucalyptus—The market broke no further but it was still very competitive and further shading would not be unlikely in some directions where a weak view on this article had prevailed for a long time. Not all sellers have acted in the direction of price declines but most of them have had to shade the market occasionally.

Fennel—The Herbs Section of the Central Agricultural Agency of the Polish government has opened a factory at Lodz for the production of this oil. During

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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the current year, it is expected that Polish needs will be supplied and an exportable surplus be in hand. The spot market remained dull at unchanged prices last week.

Geranium—Most cables received from the primary markets showed little change in the general market position of this item. This stability at the origin was reflected locally where demand of moderate size was supplied in a market lacking competition.

Ginger—The market has a stronger undercurrent flowing through it but the strength had still to be converted into actual change in quotations on distilled oil of ginger. The raw material was still displaying a fairly strong, upward trend or tendency.

Grapefruit — Open quotations lacked change but the quoted positions were none too steady last week and with supplies of oil probably due for an increase on the Pacific coast, conditions favorable for manufacturing consumers appeared under development.

Guaiacwood—The range was slightly wider last week, starting at a minimum of $1.85 per pound and reaching $2.15 as the minimum. Fair-sized trading at both ends of the range was said to exist but most of the orders were for jobbing quantities.

Juniper—Poland is planning to produce not only sufficient oil to care for home requirements but to provide an export surplus to offer in foreign trade. A factory at Lodz is expected to achieve this position during 1949.

Lavandin—Reports in local circles indicated that the market on this article was being broken from time to time and it was suggested last week that goods might be bought as low as $1.15. On the surface, the market was thought to be $1.40 but any buyer would find the local situation quite competitive.

Lemon—The market was back to routine activity last week and most buyers bought close to immediate requirements and appeared not to expect that further advances in quotations would take place. It also seemed definitely certain that the supply of oil would be entirely adequate to cover home requirements and still leave an export market when it shall develop activity. Italian oil remained at the higher price level reached when California producers raised quotations following the freeze—which, according to official statement, had nothing to do with the rise in domestic oil quotations. Top quality oil was said to be rather hard to obtain in Italy and famous brands of Italian oil were being held for premium prices abroad.

Lemongrass—Jobbing business was fair. The number of such orders in the market showed moderate increase without raising sales volume materially. Prices were well maintained in firm position.

Lime — Considerable competition for business existed on the spot during the past week and although quotations lacked quotable change, in some directions they were by no means better than weakly steady.

Mace—Sellers' opinions as to prices on this oil were widely apart. The lowest of spot quotations was $4.20 per pound but as high as $5.50 was asked in certain directions. Until OPA stuck its spoon into the price-pot, all sellers quoted mace and nutmeg oils at identical price levels. Very little oil is actually made from mace, which is the coating of nutmegs, but quantities are obtained from nutmegs.

Nutmeg—Oil made from East Indian nutmegs ranged $4.30 to $5.35 per pound according to seller; West Indian, $4.20 to $4.70. The difference in price related to the fact that the East Indian raw material always commands an advance over the West Indian goods. Also, the fact that oil may be made from nutmegs not permitted to be used except for distillation purposes plays its part in establishing price relationships.

Mandarin—The range in price was comparatively wide, being $8.75 to $9.25 per pound on Italian oil and varying considerably according to seller. The market recently moved downward but it seemed to be rather more steady during the period under review.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A shipper in the Brazilian primary market wrote as follows:—Considering that most of the important producers are not interested in continuing production, the prices of the stocks that are left are going up rapidly. One important producer has stocks totaling but 30 tons and is holding for a minimum of $1 per kilo. This producer is able to hold the oil indefinitely and will do so until his price idea is realized.

Orange—Some California oil was reported available as low as 75c per pound last week and the holder thereat did not find buyers fighting for deliveries. Competition for the limited amount of business current on spot was exceptionally keen and it was entirely a buyers' market throughout the week.

Patchouli—Demand was mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis last week and the total of such trading was not very imposing

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at the end of the period. Prices were generally steady through the limited trading and were still $6 to $6.50 when the week ended.

Peppermint—Most sellers felt there would be little trouble experienced in supplying consumer needs between now and the marketing of the 1949 crop of oil. However, less tendency toward price shading was noted last week and most dealers took a steadier view on the general market position. The time when the new crop will go into the ground is not far off and the latest information on planting suggested that fewer acres will be planted because of the sharp decline in farmers' income from the oil from the 1948 crop.

Petitgrain—Good jobbing business was done to the complete maintenance of quotations and to the elimination of any serious tendency toward competitive shading of quotations.

Pineneedle—Poland plans production of this oil in quantities supplying home requirements and providing an exportable surplus. These ends are expected to be achieved at a factory in Lodz during 1949, according to Department of Commerce advices.

Spearmint—Dealers discussed in some degree the possible effect of the price declines this year on the production of oil in the season of 1949. Some felt that the reduction in income to farmers producing this oil had been sufficient to bring a probable reduction in the number of acres put into cultivation when planting starts in the not so far distant future.

Wormseed—The range was wider, being $3.25 to $3.65 per pound according to seller last week and occupying a better than steady position in the local market where moderate buying was an element that contributed added firmness to the market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Acetate—The market was not overly steady but prices lacked quotable change during the past week. A more competitive position was in development, being assisted by light demand.

Amyl Propionate—Trading was mainly for immediate requirements and there was not too much of that type of call last week. However, steady cost of production kept quotations firm.

Anethol—The market undertone showed considerable strength but the local quotations appeared not to be strained quite so much in upward direction as they were a short time back. On the other hand, dealers as a whole were little disposed to accept bids.

Anisic Aldehyde—The general market position was well maintained but less tendency to talk in terms of advancing prices was noted and more to adhere to the market as currently quoted.

Benzyl Compounds—Most of the items within this group were reported to be selling at steady prices and business in most of them was about normal in volume. Production costs seemed to have crystallized and given a deal of stability for quotations generally.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hear Guenther March 8

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Society of Cosmetic Chemists will be held at the Electric Club at 6:30 p.m. on March 8. Principal feature of the meeting will be the presentation of a color film on "The Production of Essential Oils in the Western Hemisphere," by Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and chief research chemist of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York.

A record number of members and guests attended the February meeting of the society to hear Dr. Louis Schwartz discuss "Cosmetic Dermatitis."

M.M. & R. Plans Dinner

The annual dinner of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils, New York, and the Druggists Supply Corporation will be held at the Statler hotel, New York on March 5. Reception will be held at 6:30, with the dinner an hour later.

Ungerer Distributes Pamphlet Describing its Essential Oils

Ungerer & Company, essential oils, New York, has issued a twenty-eight page catalog on the materials it handles. Included are 267 essential oils, 275 aromatic chemicals and a page of sundry products, such as perfumers' tinctures, animal derivatives, miscellaneous colors, floral waters and fixed or fatty oils. Integral essences, hyper-essences, absolutes and similar products of Charabot & Cie, Grasse, France, are listed. Ungerer is exclusive American representative of this firm.

Also described are the "Superfine Distillates" of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, England, another company represented by Ungerer. Three pages of Vidal-Charvet specialties of the company are followed by listings of "Unco Simile Products," "Talcaromes," "Sapodors" and "Creamaromes." Flavors manufactured by the J. N. Hickok & Son flavor division of Ungerer are described.

Polak & Schwarz, Holland, Marks Sixtieth Anniversary

Polak & Schwarz, Zaandam, Holland, affiliate of Polak & Schwarz, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, recently celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. At a dinner held to observe the event, notification was received that Adolf Schwarz, director of the organization, had been elevated to the rank of Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau.

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A-29

Protective Coatings Materials

One of the last vestiges of war-inspired shortages disappeared last week, as makers of titanium pigments reported the first easement in these materials since prewar. Meanwhile, the price structure of protective coatings remained firm for the most part, with only imported casein, some synthetic resins and soybean protein showing declines.

Loosening of the supply picture in titanium pigments was attributed by producers to the pronounced slump which has gripped the paint industry during the past few weeks. Calcium-rutile extended pigment was said to be in far greater supply than titanium dioxide because of the more limited application of the former material, primarily in interior finishes. Allocation plans were still in force at press time, but it was felt likely that quota restrictions would probably be removed by sellers shortly unless demand took a turn for the better.

Although aluminum metal was still scarce during the week, aluminum paste and powder were plentiful. Makers were reported to be soliciting business to move mounting stocks. Dry colors were in ample supply, but demand remained sluggish. Even organic toners, which until recently were subject to two-week delays, were said to have attained a normal supply position.

One maker of alkyd resins announced reductions of three-quarter cent to 6¼ cents per pound on that line, as business continued off. One grade of vinyl acetate resin was also lower, by 2 cents. A producer of poly-chlorinated diphenyls effected a one-cent decrease in the distilled grade.

Dibutyl phthalate manufacturers denied that there was any truth in recurrent reports that this plasticizer was due for a price drop. The rumors were attributed to transactions on the resale market at below-cost quotations and to what was described as "wishful thinking" stemming from the break in alcohol. Despite a one-cent decline in imported casein, buyers showed little interest. Domestic casein held steady, although the government resumes its milk solids purchase program today. The trade was still in doubt last week as to the probable effect of this action on the domestic casein price structure. Makers, however, were agreed that it would hinge on two factors:—1. The extent of government purchases, and 2. The attitude of domestic milk powder manufacturers.

Mechanically-refined soybean protein was seven-twentieth cent lower, as a result of weaking in the oils market. Stearates, however, continued steady, despite the recent 2½-cent decline in the acid. Rosin residue was off one-half cent per pound.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Producers were reported to be soliciting business last week, as demand continued off. Despite the overall shortage of aluminum metal, supplies of these pigment materials were said to be ample in view of slackened buying interest. Prices held steady.

The Bureau of Census reported December shipments of powder, flake and paste at 1,711,000 pounds, which compares with 1,305,000 pounds in December, 1947. Year-round shipments for 1948 aggregated 16,954,000 pounds, as opposed to 16,566,000 pounds during 1947 and 17,151,000 pounds during 1946.

Black, Carbon—The Bureau of Mines reported December production at 112,342,000 pounds, which compares with 105,915,000 pounds for November and 115,642,000 pounds for December, 1947. Production during all twelve months of 1948 totaled 1,296,997,000 pounds, as opposed to 1,318,474,000 pounds during 1947. December shipments aggregated 104,728,000 pounds, as against 105,628,000 pounds in November and 112,832,000 pounds in December, 1947. Year-round shipments during 1948 came to 1,253,081,000 pounds, a drop from the 1,322,298,000 pounds shipped in 1947. Stocks on hand at the close of December amounted to 116,320,000 pounds, which compares with 108,706,000 pounds on November 30 and 72,404,000 on December 31, 1947. The Department of Commerce reported December exports at 23,125,000 pounds, which compares with 37,306,000 pounds in November and 22,251,000 pounds in December, 1947. Exports during the entire twelve months of 1948 totaled 321,915,000 pounds, a slight rise over the 319,076,000 pounds shipped abroad during 1947.

Blue, Alkali—Demand remained very slow during the week. Stocks continued plentiful. Prices were unchanged.

Blue, Celestial—Heavy inventories prevailed in this section during the past week. Buying interest was sluggish. Quotations held firm.

Blue, Iron—There was no dearth of Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues in last week's market. Inquiry was off by a considerable margin. Listings were maintained.

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner—Demand continued very quiet, as consuming trades held purchases to a minimum. Supplies were plentiful. The price structure remained on a par with previous levels.

Blue, Permanent Toner—Sales were few and far between in last week's market, as the paint industry continued in the throes of a slump. Stocks were excellent. Prices were stable.

Blue, Ultramarine—Arrivals during the past week totaled 340 casks of ultramarine blue from Hull. The market was otherwise without feature, as demand remained quiet.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Business continued slow during the week. The supply position remained excellent. Listings were maintained.

Blue, Violet Toner—Stocks were abundant last week, as demand continued decidedly slow. Pricewise, there was no change in the market.

Brown, Umber—Importations during the period under review aggregated 1,019 bags of powdered umber from Larnaca.

Green, Chrome—In ample supply during the week, this pigment material was in poor demand by consuming trades. The current decline in inquiry was attributed to the concurrent slump in the paint industry. Prices were firm.

Lead Pigments—The Bureau of Mines

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, 10c. per 100 lbs.
D, 30c. per 100 lbs.
E, 35c. per 100 lbs.
F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 45c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 50c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 40c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, D, 22c. per 100 lbs.
E, 32c. per 100 lbs.
F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 47c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 45c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 37c. per 100 lbs.
Soybean protein, mechanically refined, 7/20c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.2	235.2	235.2	132.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: December

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in December, 1948, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $65,874,081. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. The data include sales of water-thinned paints and sales of nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1947 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1948—December	$65,874,081	$30,629,847	$28,806,630	$21,909,752	$6,896,878	$6,437,604
Total, 12 months	1,052,311,478	561,897,046	388,037,125	296,824,283	91,236,793	102,634,342
1947—December	68,913,674	32,525,581	29,687,747	22,606,089	7,081,658	6,700,346
Total, 12 months	1,037,487,283	550,839,093	376,612,625	289,661,078	89,362,645	107,281,866

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

reported November production of white lead at 1,110 short tons, which compares with 2,205 tons in October. Production during January-November aggregated 29,328 tons. November output of red lead and litharge totaled 7,520 tons, as opposed to 7,904 tons in October. Production during the first eleven months of 1948 was reported at 64,174 tons. November output of lead pigment colors amounted to 645 tons, as against 962 tons in October. January-November production was 9,843 tons.

Lithopone—Excellent supplies continued to favor this section during the past week. Consuming inquiry was slow. Prices were maintained.

Orange, Chrome—Buying interest continued on the sluggish side last week. Stocks were plentiful. Prices were without variance.

Red, Lithol Toners—The supply position of these and other organic toners was reported normal last week. Producers indicated that the material was readily available for prompt shipment. Demand was poor. Prices were steady.

Red, Para Toner—The recent rapid decline in demand last week was said to have caused a return to supply normalcy. Stocks were reported freely available for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Stocks were reported relatively easy during the week. Buying interest was said to be off. Listings were firm.

Titanium Dioxide—Producers of this pigment material last week reported the first easement in stocks since prewar. Improvement in the supply position was attributed to a sharp decline in demand from consuming trades, particularly the paint industry. As of press time, allocation plans of the individual makers were still in force, but there were indications that these quotas would be removed if the current slump continued for any prolonged period of time. Because of its narrower application, primarily in interior finishes, calcium-rutile extended pigment was said to be in more liberal supply than the more widely-diversified titanium dioxide. Prices were stable.

Yellow, Chrome—In excellent supply, this pigment material received little interest from buyers last week, owing primarily to the slump in the paint trade. Quotationwise, there was no change.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate — Arrivals during the past week totaled 7,715 bags of chalk from Avonmouth and Antwerp and 100 tons of witherite from Hull.

Clay—Importations last week were reported at 451 tons of clay from Avonmouth.

Magnesium Silicate—There was no appreciable change in the market position of this material during the week, prices, supply and demand all holding at previous levels. Imported during the period under review were 130 bags of talc from Genoa.

Mica—Imports last week were reported at 400 barrels and 1,037 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro, Beira, Calcutta, Santos and London. The market was otherwise without change. Supply was about in balance with demand. Prices were steady.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—One producer announced reductions of ¾c. to 6¼c. per pound last week. Other makers continued previous listings. Demand, meanwhile, remained extremely quiet. Supplies were plentiful.

Nylon—A leading maker of nylon molding powder announced the commercial production of this material in a standard range of thirteen colors—buff, gray, light green, dark green, two light blues, peach, red, pink, orange, yellow, ivory and white. Four others colors (dark blue, deep green, black and brown) are in the last stages of development and will be available in the near future. The colors are incorporated directly into the material and are permanent. They are said to be unaffected by molding temperatures.

Vinyl Resins—One maker of vinyl acetate resin announced a 2c. per pound reduction on one grade during the week.

Natural Resins

There was little change in the market situation last week, as inquiry continued slow and prices held firm. Stocks were reported ample for most grades. Singapore No. 1 dammar, however, was still short. Imported during the past week were 450 bags of copal gum from Matadi.

Shellac—Although Calcutta maintained a strong tone during most of last week, prices in New York held steady. Supplies of lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2

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BUFFALO Wetherbee Chemical Co.	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Co.	NEW ORLEANS C. N. Sutton	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls
CHICAGO Philip E. Cale Co.	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc.	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
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Acid Number ..... 65 ± 5
Color ..... W G to I
Specific Gravity 1.09
Weight per gal. ..... 9.04 lb.

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SAMPLES AND DATA SHEETS showing physical properties and details of performance of these resins gladly sent on request.
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CCI

were reported quite thin in this country. Advices from India reported expectations of a normal Bysacki crop, running to about 300,000 packages. Dealers here stated that such guesses were largely a waste of time, since weather conditions during the last weeks before harvesting largely determine the extent of the yield. However, they were willing to admit that a normal yield would be gathered if the present climate holds. Meanwhile, arrivals last week totaled 200 bags of shellac from Rotterdam and London.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Persistent rumors concerning an impending price drop in this plasticizer, which have been plaguing the market for several weeks, were scouted by producers last week. An OPD survey of dibutyl makers reveals that not only have no reductions been effected but also that none are contemplated, at least, in the immediate future. The unconfirmed reports were attributed to several small-volume transactions on the resale market at below-cost prices and the expectation of a drop in dibutyl following the recent 6c. decline in diethyl phthalate. Following are current market quotations:—Drums, carload, 33½c. to 38½c.; l.c.l., 34½c. to 39c., and tanks, 32c. to 37c. per pound.

Poly-Chlorinated Diphenyls—A maker of these materials announced a 1c. reduction in the distilled grade.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Demand was on the quiet side during the week. Supplies were reported ample. Prices were unchanged, and no moves in this direction were expected until cresylic acid showed some signs of fluctuation.

Miscellaneous Materials

Anti-Skinning Agent—Demand was reported moderate last week. Sufficient supplies were said to be available to meet the general requirements of the trade. Prices were firm last week, and no changes were anticipated.

Asbestos—Production at one Canadian plant received a set-back last week, as 2,100 workers walked off their jobs demanding higher wages. Meanwhile, shorts remained in ample supply here, while longs were as scarce as ever. Prices held firm. Arrivals during the week totaled 11,270 bags of asbestos fiber from Beira and Lourenco Marques.

Casein—Although New York prices on imported casein fell off 1c. per pound during the week, there was no great rush of buying. In fact, inquiry remained as slow as ever. Meanwhile, domestic casein held steady, despite announcement by the government that the milk solids purchase program will be resumed today. Producers attributed inactivity in the market to uncertainty over the total quantity to be purchased. Trade guesses, which were entirely unofficial, estimated that the government would need between 150,000,000 and 180,000,000 pounds of milk solids during the balance of 1949. Last year, government purchases were somewhat under 150,000,000 pounds.

Some sellers believed that when the extent of the government purchases was known, domestic casein prices would start on their way up again. Others pointed to inactive demand and stated that the current downward trend would probably be halted, but that there would be no rise in the market. The unknown factor in the situation, according to dealers, was the milk powder market. Would milk powder manufacturers accumulate solids stocks as they did in 1948?

Meanwhile, imported was quoted at 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, while domestic remained unchanged at 25c. to 25½c. Arrivals during the week were reported at 1,016 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Soybean Protein—A reduction of 7/20c. per pound was applied on all quantities of mechanically-refined soybean protein last week. The chemically-isolated material remained unchanged. Following are current market quotations:—Chemically-isolated, 22c. to 26c. per pound, and mechanically-refined, 5¾c. to 6 3/20c. per pound.

Stearates—Despite the recent 2½c. drop in stearic acid, prices of these flatteners remained steady. Makers reported that there was a widespread belief in the market that current levels of stearic acid are too low, and that they will revert to their previous position. Meanwhile, stearates continued in ample supply. Demand was weak.

Naval Stores

Rosin Residue—One producer of this material announced a ½c. per pound reduction in all quantities. The move was attributed to recent declines in the gum rosin market.

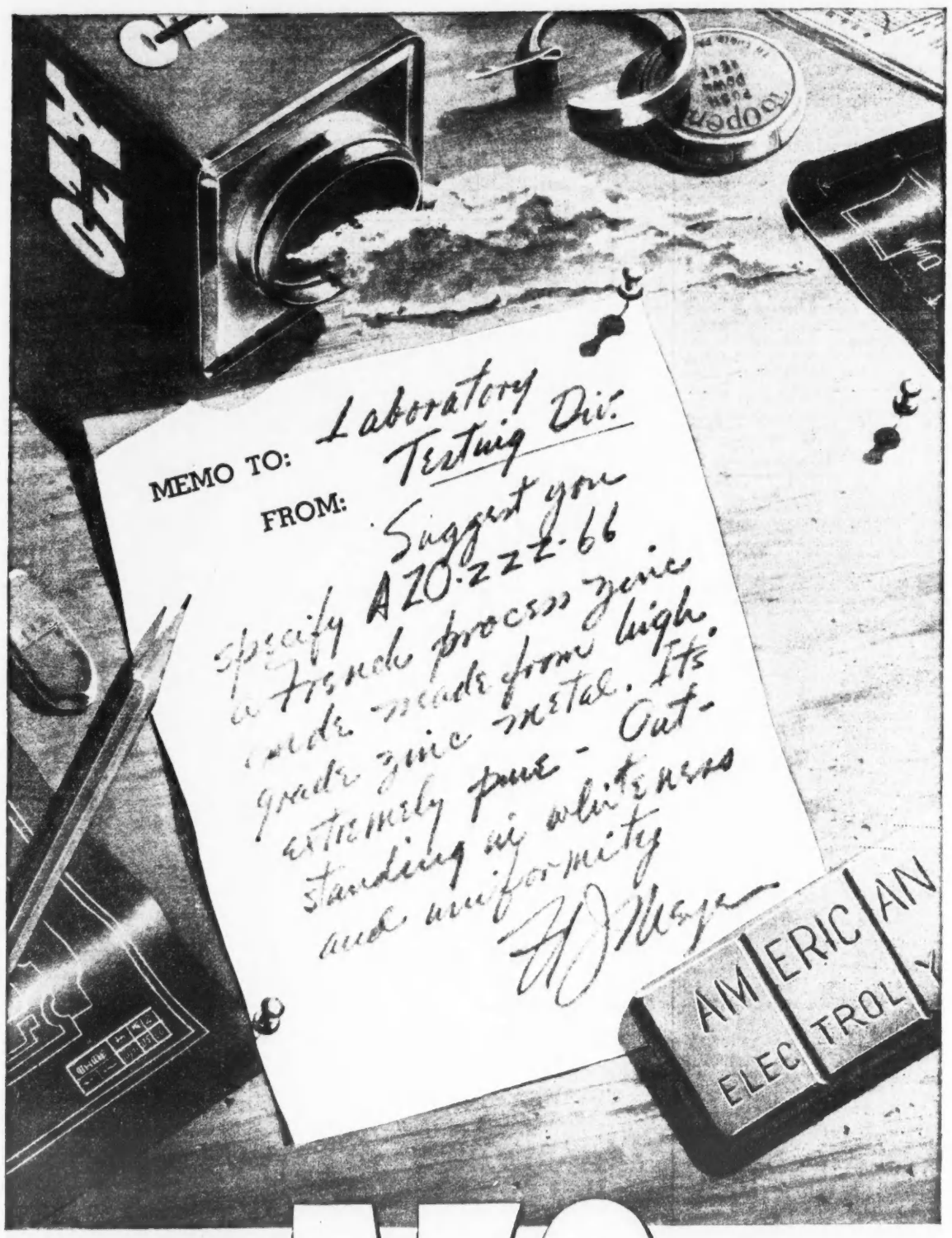
The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended February 18 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.					
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.65 $8.40
D	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
E	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
F	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
G	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
H	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
I	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
K	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
M	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
N	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.68	6.68	7.80 8.55
WG	7.35	7.10	7.10	6.90	6.90	7.95 8.70
WW	7.62	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25	8.30 9.05
X	7.69	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25	8.30 9.05
	Drums					
Sales	207	273		171		
Receipts	18	...	127	251	341	
Shipments	21		10			
Stocks	21,571	21,571	21,688	21,939	22,230	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange—Bulk					New York cyl. drum tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
Per gal.	.40½	.40½	.39½	.40¼	.40¼	.47½ .49
Sales, bbls.	...	...	160	344	...	
Receipts, bbls.	520	531	404	415	201	
Shipments, bbls.	165	6	150	13	1	
Stocks, bbls.	20,023	20,381	20,635	21,037	21,237	



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N. J. Standard Forms New Company With Italian Firm

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has signed agreements to acquire 50 per-cent interest in a new company that will own and operate oil refineries at Leghorn and Bari, Italy, having a combined capacity of about 16,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Sharing the other half of the new company will be ANIC (Azienda Nazionale Idrogenazione Combustibili), present owners of the refineries whose stock is all Italian-owned.

The properties to be acquired by the new company are currently valued at $12,000,000. Plans are being studied for modernization of the facilities of both refineries. At present both plants have been rehabilitated and the combined capacity increased to the present rate, utilizing crude oil from Middle East sources. The refinery output will be marketed in Italy through SIAP, the Italian affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Carlisle Chemical Bought By Cincinnati Tool Firm

The total stock interest of the Carlisle Chemical Works, Reading, Ohio, has been acquired by the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company. All Carlisle officers remain the same and no change in personnel is contemplated. The Reading Firm manufactures additives for the oil industry and industrial organic chemicals.

As a result of the transaction, Carlisle expects to acquire extensive test facilities for various additives it makes, as well as to increase its research and development activities and to expand plant facilities.

Goodrich Promotes Five

—Continued from page 4

in 1944 as manager of international service. In 1945 he became the first manager of the company's international sales department directing the marketing of resins, plastics, rubbers and chemicals abroad. During the war he was chief of the vinyl resins unit in the chemical bureau of the War Production Board, directing allocation of vinyl and other synthetic materials.

Mr. Richards joined Goodrich in 1934, and in 1943 became production manager of the government's American rubber plant at Louisville, Ky., operated by Goodrich. In 1944 he was appointed plant manager of the GR-S plant at Borger, Tex., also operated by the company. In 1945, Mr. Richards was named head of the Hycar rubber and chemical sales department, directing the sale of nitrile and polyacrylic rubbers and a variety of rubber chemicals.

Mr. Parrish joined Goodrich twenty years ago and worked chiefly in rubber research until 1935. He was sent at that time by the company to set up and operate a research laboratory in Malay to evaluate rubber latex and crude rubber at its source. He remained there two years, returning to Akron in 1937. In 1940, he was made technical service manager of the Hycar Chemical Company, owned jointly by Goodrich and Phillips Petroleum Company. In 1945, this company was absorbed as part of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company and Mr. Parrish was appointed technical service manager for Hycar sales.

Mr. Bascom has been sales representative for Hycar rubber in New England since 1943. Well-known in the rubber industry, his past experience was with Converse Rubber Company, Malden, Mass.; Rubatex Products, New York, and Standard Products Company, Port Clinton, Ohio.

Mr. Steller joined Goodrich in 1942 and for two years was a process engineer at the government American rubber plant in Louisville. He was technical manager of the GR-S plant at Borger from 1945 to 1948, joining the sales service laboratory of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company in 1948.

Amer. Zinc Institute To Meet April 11-12

The American Zinc Institute announced last week that its thirty-first annual meeting will be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, on April 11 and 12. Principal topics under discussion will be the tax outlook and legislation pertaining to labor relations; mining and smelting costs and the impact of increased transportation charges; Zinc production and requirements in 1949, and the general business outlook. Washington officials have been invited to contribute their views with respect to mining at home and abroad.

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	SPECIFICATIONS Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
Specific Gravity at 15.5/15.5°C	0.875	0.860	.861
Refractive Index at 20°C	1.478	1.465	1.466
Unpolymerized Residue (38N-H_2SO_4)	2.0%		0.8%
Distillation:			
Initial Boiling Point	160°C	150°C	154°C
Distilling below 170°C		90%	95%

Properties

Flash Point: Approximately 98°F (Tag open cup).

Optical Rotation: Above + 25°.

Solvent Power: (Kauri Butanol): Approximately 57 ml.
(Aniline Point): Approximately 18°C.
(Mixed Aniline Point): Approximately 44°C.

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L-50
L-100
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H-50
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Brand Name	Indopol L-100	Indopol H-35	Indopol H-100	Indopol H-300
Viscosity 210° F., Saybolt sec.	93.8	377	1040	3000
Specific gravity 60°/60° F.	.854	.871	.881	.894
Color, NPA	2	2	2	3
Pour Point (ASTM) °F.	—25	0	20	35

Additional grades, and their Saybolt viscosities at 210° F., are L-10 (40.6 sec.), L-50 (68.2 sec.) and H-50 (540 sec.).
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N.Y. Paint Club Group Discusses Color Trends

With the theme, "Ask the Customer and You Will Be Told," Ray Paul, of Rahr Color Associates, New York, discussed consumer color trends at the monthly maintenance luncheon meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association on February 16 at the Statler hotel.

The gathering, held under the joint auspices of NPVLA's maintenance and trade sales committees, heard Mr. Paul describe the "Rahr Color Count," a survey reporting on the color preferences of 115,000 women. The count, which noted present and future tastes in painting, wallpaper and house furnishings, revealed a definite trend away from neutrals and drabs to deep colors.

Also featuring the session was the presentation of the 1949 standard color card of the Textile Color Card Association. Ernest Seghers, of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and chairman of the maintenance committee, presided. A. K. Kaufman, of Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, and chairman of the trade sales committee, and Frank P. Connolly, associated with Valentine & Co., and vice-president of the New York association, were among those present.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Sponsor Safety Meeting

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club, in cooperation with the Philadelphia Safety Council, will sponsor a conference on fire protection and safety at the Bellevue Stratford hotel on March 16. The program will include talks on "Toxicity Hazards in the Paint Industry," "How to Establish a Safety Program in your Plant" and other subjects, as well as panel discussions on fire protection and safety.

Following the conference, the association will hold its monthly meeting at the Engineers Club. Principal speaker at the meeting will be Dr. J. Vannoy, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who will discuss "Current House Paints."

Synthane Corp. Promotes Widdop to Sales Manager

Synthane Corporation, manufacturer and fabricator of phenolic plastics for industry, Oaks, Pa., has appointed Herbert W. Widdop sales manager to succeed the late J. B. Rittenhouse. Eldridge E. Smith, formerly in charge of the company's Philadelphia territory, was named assistant sales manager. Mr. Widdop, sixteen years a Synthane employee, worked in various departments of the plant, served as order clerk for several years and became assistant sales manager three years ago. Mr. Smith has been with the company nearly nine years.

National Lead Promotes Two

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Philip W. Ruppert assistant manager of the Chicago branch and Durward G. Hoffman comptroller of the Cleveland branch. Mr. Ruppert, formerly a member of the metal sales department, joined the company in 1929. Mr. Hoffman, who joined the company in 1937, was acting assistant comptroller in Cleveland at the time of his appointment as comptroller.

Plaskon Assigns Storfer

The Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Ernest J. Storfer assistant manager of its coating compound laboratories. He was formerly associated with Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, and previously served as director of laboratories of the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Pitts. Paint Group Hears Matlack

Robert W. Matlack, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, addressed a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club at the University Club. Mr. Matlack discussed the affairs of the national organization and reviewed its services to the constituent clubs.

Witco Issues Asphaltics Booklet

Witco Chemical Company, Chicago, has issued a booklet, entitled "Witcotes: Asphaltic Mastics," which lists the variety of asphaltic products made by the company and gives their properties and uses. The publication is divided into sections covering automotive undercoatings, rust preventives, asphaltic paints, box coatings, railway mastics, sealers, flameproof deadeners and sand filled and sandless deadeners. Copies may be obtained from the company at 75 East Wacker drive, Chicago 1, Ill., or 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Glidden Holds Meeting

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, recently held a manufacturing and research meeting of managers of all its major divisions to discuss production costs and plant efficiency. Adrian D. Joyce, founder and chairman of the board of the company, opened the meeting, at which equipment, maintenance, personnel, materials handling, plant safety, plant protection, dust control and other operational problems were discussed.

Indonesian Exports: Nov.

Exports of various products from Indonesia during November, 1948, totaled 497,911 metric tons, valued at 105,541,000 guilders ($40,106,000), an increase of 13.7 percent in weight and 10.6 percent in value over the October exports, which aggregated 437,947 metric tons, valued at 95,380,000 guilders ($36,244,000). Details of the chemical and allied products exported during November and in the January-November period are as follows, in metric tons:—

	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Pepper	62	1,746
Copra	25,966	146,961
Palm oil	6,295	34,396
Resins	1,638	6,359
Cinchona	326	4,009
Quinine	8	31
Petroleum	365,099	3,301,052
Tin ore	4,062	42,344
Bauxite	43,627	427,043

Magna Texas Representative Joins Scientific Supply Co.

A. M. Russell, Texas representative for Magna Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of metal powders and pastes, New York, has become associated with Scientific Supply Company of Texas, Houston. Samples and technical data regarding Magna's line of powders and pastes can now be obtained by Texas concerns through Scientific Supply.

Metal Cans Shipments: November

Total shipments of mental cans during November, 1948, showed slight decrease, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of November metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 235,646 short tons, as compared with the 296,226 short tons shipped during October.

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Synthetic Resins Output At I.G. Farben Described

Artificial resins were obtained experimentally from acetaldehyde at the I. G. Farben Research Laboratories in Oppau, Germany, according to data microfilmed in Germany by the Office of Technical Service, and analyzed in cooperation with the British government. The analyses are contained in a report now available to the American public.

Other German data described in the report include:—studies of the nature of paraffin fatty acids, and methods for their improvement through high - pressure saponification; an investigation of the troublesome hydrocarbons of arc actylene in the acetaldehyde synthesis, and methods for purifying them by using gas or cooling; and techniques for the efficient mixing of hot gases.

The report contains abstracts of about 500 frames of a microfilm reel previously cataloged by the Office of Technical Services (PB 74994) but now, for the first time, analyzed in detail. The report was prepared by the German documents division of the British Board of Trade as one of a series of similar endeavors to promote the understanding and use of technological information acquired by the Allies in Germany since V-E day.

PB 74994-S, eleven pages, is available from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publication Board Project, Washington 25, D. C., at $2.50 in photostat form, $1.75 in microfilm. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Librarian of Congress.

Cohen Severs Connection With Olson Preservative

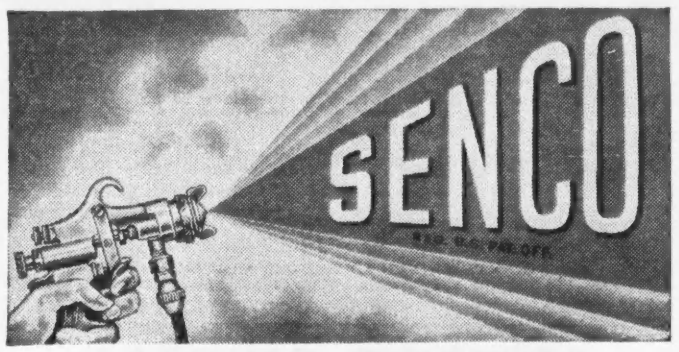
Asher Cohen, treasurer and plant manager of the Olson Preservative & Paint Corporation, Newark, N. J., has severed his connections with that firm. He plans a three-week vacation, at the end of which he will consider future plans.

Mr. Cohen started with the C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, Jersey City, N. J., in 1921 and rose to the post of technical director. He left that company in 1935 to help organize the Olson firm. He is a former president of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club.

N.Y. Paint Club Seeks Summer Jobs for NYU Course Students

The technical training committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association is seeking summer jobs for students who are taking the advanced technical training course in surface finishes sponsored by the association at New York University. Each student has already been promised a permanent position in the industry upon graduation.

Paint manufacturers are urged to contact Warner Hays at the association's offices, 360 Furman street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y., and advise him as to the number of students they will be able to employ this summer, starting in the middle of May.



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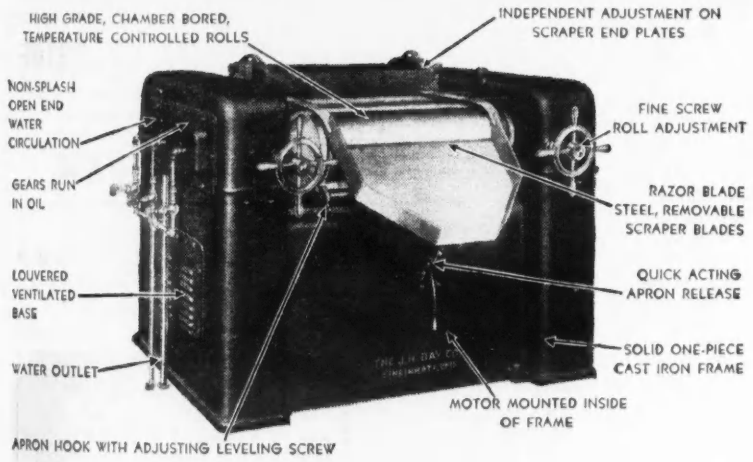
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Rohm & Haas Producing New Low-Pressure Resin

A new low-pressure resin, with a viscosity of 50,000 to 65,000 centipoises, for plastics luminating, molding or casting operations, is now available from the Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

Its suggested uses are to improve laminating work by a thicker surface coating; to decrease the flow of resin prior to gelation in molding; to improve control of pigment and filler suspension in casting operations, or to increase film thickness of dip coatings.

The new resin has been designated as "P-43HV," and is identical to "Paraplex P-43" except that it is supplied at a polyester. Its high viscosity compares with that of 2,000 to 2,400 centipoises for the "Paraplex P-43." Both grades use the same base polyester, and both are filtered products, supplied as a clear, nearly water-white liquid.

Plastics, Synthetic Resins Consumption: Nov.-Dec.

The statistics below represent shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins as reported to the United States Tariff Commission by primary manufacturing companies or company departments in this country for the months of November and December. Quantities which are manufactured by the reporting companies or company divisions and shipped to both domestic and foreign users are included in the shipment data. Consumption figures are limited to the quantities of plastics and resins which are manufactured and used by the companies or company divisions covered in this report.

	Pounds — Shipments and consumption	
	November	December
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics[1]—		
Continuous sheets—		
Under 0.003 gage	802.832	864.133
0.003 gage and over	653.405	600.964
All other sheets, rods, and tubes	234.069	279.882
Molding and extrusion materials	4.494.733	3.951.393
Total	6.185.039	5.696.372
Nitrocellulose plastics[1]—		
Sheets	583.809	537.437
Rods and tubes	222.269	214.266
Total	806.078	751.703
Other cellulose plastics[1 2]	873.143	1.033.970
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins (dry basis)	*3.804.609	3.917.647
Adhesives (dry basis)	*2.030.661	1.476.460
Molding materials[1]	11.459.865	11.331.227
All other, including casting (dry basis)[2]	*5.805.511	4.862.942
Total	23.100.666	21.588.276
Urea and melamine resins—		
Adhesives (dry basis)	4.200.254	3.382.076
Textile- and paper-treating resins (dry basis)	1.496.240	1.764.544
All other, including laminating (dry basis)[2]	[6]	[6]
Total	5.696.494	5.146.620
Polystyrene[2 3]	14.398.068	3.209.474
Vinyl resins—		
Sheeting and film, including safety-glass sheeting[1]	10.099.457	8.760.804
Textile- and paper-coating resins (resin content)	2.588.305	2.471.859
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	6.533.399	7.068.246
All other, including adhesives (resin content)[2]	2.014.097	1.808.842
Total	21.235.258	20.109.751
Miscellaneous resins—		
Molding materials[1 4]	*6,688,530	6.986,652
All other (dry basis)[2 5]	*2.986.629	3.260.642
Total	9.675.159	10.247.294

* Revised.
[1] Includes fillers, plasticizers, and extenders.
[2] Excludes data for protective-coating resins.
[3] Dry basis, including necessary coloring materials.
[4] Includes data for urea and melamine, acrylic acid, and miscellaneous molding materials.
[5] Includes data for petroleum resins, acrylic acid ester resins, mixtures, and miscellaneous synthetic resins materials.
[6] Cannot be shown without disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Drew Develops Mineral Oil Emulsifying Agent

The development of "Napthole Polish Base N," an emulsifying agent for mineral oil, has been announced by R. A. Ackley, sales manager of the oil and chemical division of E. F. Drew & Co., Boonton, N. J. Primarily designed for the production of liquid cream furniture polishes, it is said to be of interest in other applications where mineral oil emulsions of good stability and detergent action are desired.

The new product, derived from salts of fatty sulphuric esters, is an amber-colored, viscous, homogeneous liquid at normal temperatures. It forms heavy gels upon the addition of water, which will then emulsify light mineral oils to form stable white creams.

Watson-Standard Offers Flame Resistant Finishes

Wm. E. Hooper & Sons Company, Philadelphia, has announced the availability of flame and fire-resistant composition patents to industry, particularly to textile finishers and coaters, and the Watson-Standard Company, manufacturer of vinyl finishes, Pittsburgh, will now supply vinyl dispersions of all types embodying the principles of the Hooper patents.

Watson-Standard is also in a position to grant sublicenses to industry for the benefit of those who process their own coatings in their own plants. Technical information and general help is offered.

Bakelite Merges Divisions

The Bakelite Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, announces the laminating division and the adhesives division of the thermosetting department have been consolidated. This division will be known as the laminating and adhesives division. Harry Carlson has been appointed manger and J. L. Rodgers becomes assistant manager.

Advance Solvents Holds More Protective Coatings Clinics

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, recently held protective coating clinics at the Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati; the Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., and at the Indianapolis Athletic Club, Indianapolis. Members of the Advance Solvents technical staff were present to discuss new materials, research and production problems with protective coating manufacturers in the three areas.

Representing Advance Solvents were A. B. Mullaly and C. A. Klebsattel of the New York office; C. A. Lechner of the Chicago office; N. G. Schabel of the Cleveland office; W. J. Deeks and K. M. Sprinkel of the Deeks & Sprinkel Company, Cincinnati; Thomas B. Speed and H. Benner of the Thomas B. Speed Company, Louisville, and H. R. Hamberg of St. Louis.

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Obituaries

Kirk Brown

Kirk Brown, founder of the Dunlop Tire Company of America and one of the organizers of the Bakelite Corporation, now a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died on February 13 at his winter home in Bradenton, Fla. He was eighty-eight years old.

Mr. Brown was credited with being the first to introduce the pneumatic tire in America, and he founded the Dunlop Tire Company of America in 1894. In 1910 he organized the Condensite Company of America to manufacture phenolic resins and plastics materials. Eleven years later the Condensite company was consolidated with the General Bakelite Company and the Redwood Chemical Products Company to form the Bakelite Corporation. Mr. Brown served as vice-president and general manager of the latter organization before his retirement a number of years ago.

Joseph J. Dreyer

Joseph J. Dreyer, president of the New Jersey Wholesale Drug Company, Newark, N. J., died February 10 in Lutheran Memorial hospital, Newark. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Dreyer, who had served as president of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association in 1926, joined the New Jersey Wholesale Drug Company as manager when it was organized in 1919. He was formerly associated with the sales force of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Robert H. Horsburgh

Robert H. Horsburgh, retired vice-chairman of the Glidden Company, died on February 11 while at the wheel of his automobile in Cleveland. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Horsburgh retired from active business life last October 31, after thirty-one years with the Glidden organization. He had started his career in the paint industry with the Sherwin-Williams Company in 1898, and by 1917 was comptroller of the company and a member of the board of directors. In 1917 he left Sherwin-Williams to aid Adrian D. Joyce in the founding of the Glidden Company.

Dr. Louis A. Olney

Dr. Louis A. Olney, dean of chemistry and dyeing at Lowell Textile Institute and former president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, died February 11 as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident which had claimed the life of his wife, Bertha Holden Olney, several days previous. He was seventy-four years old.

Dr. Olney was professor of chemistry and dyeing and director of the department of chemistry and textile coloring at the institute from 1897 to 1944. He had formerly been an instructor in chemistry at Brown University. He helped found the AATCC and served as its first president, later becoming president emeritus.

R. K. Snow

Roscoe Kent Snow, who retired in 1946 after more than a quarter-century association with the pharmaceutical sales division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., died of a heart attack in his home in that city February 13. He was seventy-one years old.

"Rock" Snow was a well-known figure in drug circles. He came from a family long associated with the wholesale drug business in New York State. He was a native of Syracuse and started his business experience in a retail drug store. After being a representative, successively, of the Upjohn Company and the H. K. Mulford Company, he went with the Dow company in 1919. Mr. Snow was also civically active in Midland and vicinity, his latest service having been as State chairman of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation drive for funds for the treatment of infantile paralysis. He was a Mason and an Elk, a member of a number of organizations in the drug field, and a golfer.

Two sons survive him—Brook Hill Snow and Kent Snow, both of Bay City, Mich.

Edward F. Engel, former head of the color department of the Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, died February 15 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty years old.

Raymond F. Farrington, engineer with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died February 14 in Muhlenberg hospital, Plainfield, N. J. He was fifty-four years old. Prior to joining the Merck organization two years ago, Mr. Farrington was associated with the Titanium Pigment Company, Sayreville, N. J., for fifteen years.

Hugh Sneddon, employee of Kearny, N. J., plant of the Koppers Company, died February 16 in Christ hospital, Jersey City, of injuries sustained in an explosion at the plant on the previous day.

G. Harrison Smith, retired president of the International Oil Company of Canada and former president of the Imperial Oil Company, died February 17 in Miami Beach, Fla. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Smith, who had retired in 1945, had also been a director of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, General Electric Company, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Imperial Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Albert J. Squier, former president of the Oil Trades Association of New York and a member of the oil trade for many years, died February 10 in Moses Taylor hospital, Scranton, Pa. He was seventy-five years old.

Emil Zurcher jr., former employee of the Mount Vernon, N. Y., office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, died February 14 in Kingsbridge Veterans hospital, Bronx, N. Y. He was thirty-four years old.

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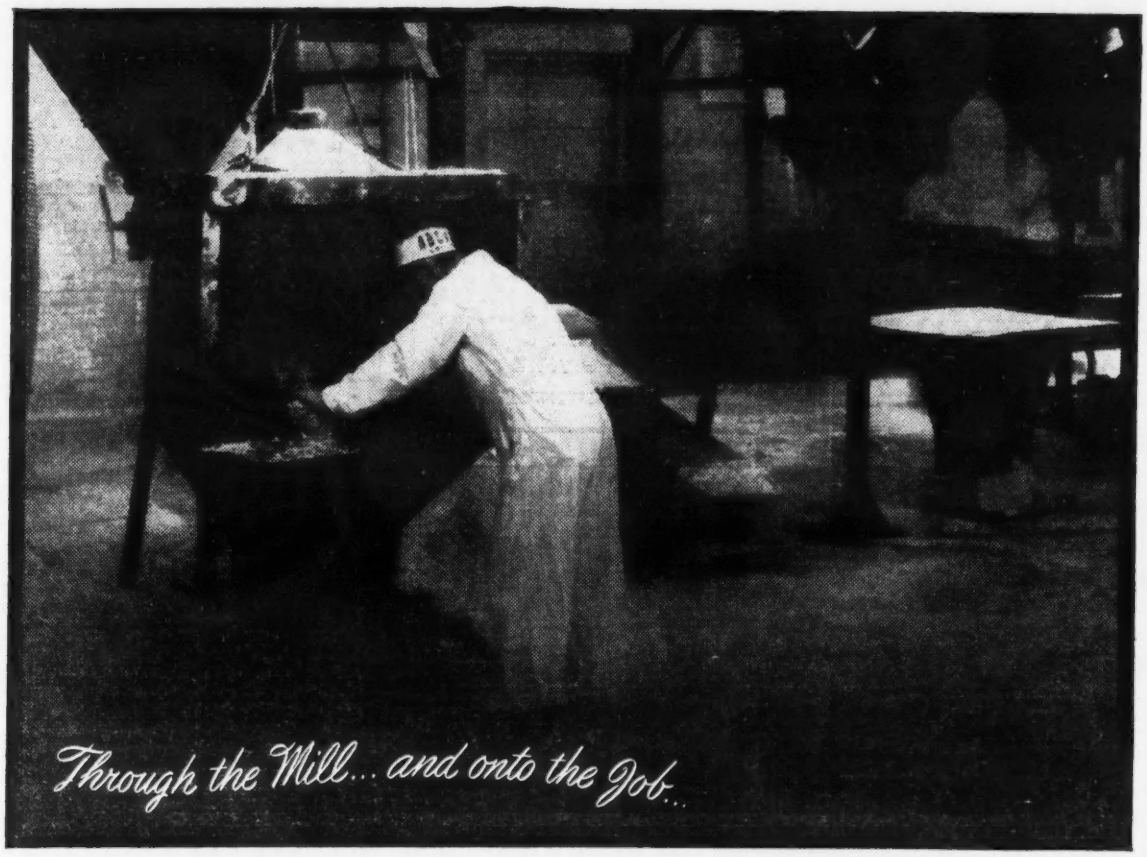

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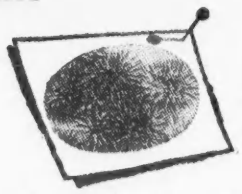

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats was steadier last week, rallied with stronger commodities and registered moderate increases especially in the edible group. Price index was advanced to 147.9 compared with 160.6, a month ago and 205.5 for this time last year.

Active demand for crude cottonseed and soybean oils by the government for export bolstered other edible oils and the market was generally steady. Heavy export business in lard created a steadier tone, though large stocks in the country still dominated the market. Crude soybean oil was lifted 1 cent per pound, chiefly through government buying. Crude corn and cottonseed oils were increased fractionally, though the volume of sales was reported light. The release of peanuts for crushing purposes unsettled peanut oil and the edge was taken off the market. Sales were reported at lower prices but the market bounced back to former levels.

Coconut oil was stronger with copra and was boosted 1½ cents per pound. Copra was lifted about $20 per ton, owing to the scarcity of copra for prompt shipment. Old crop copra was reported sold up and offers for shipments were chiefly for new crop for April forward.

Active demand for tallow and grease for export kept this market on a steady basis. Trading of large volume was reported at small premiums above domestic prices. Domestic consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Animal oils were unchanged and ruled fairly steady at the recent reduction.

Linseed oil was dull and topheavy. Resale oil was available at concessions for carlot quantities. Tung oil remained inactive and while quotations were unchanged, firm bids it was stated could have shaded prices.

Candelilla continued unsettled and prices were lower for spot delivery. Demand for carnauba wax was light and spotty. No. 3, chalky was firmer, as a result of the placing of a floor price for shipment. Yellows also were steadier, as distressed lots on spot were materially smaller. Other grades were without change.

Cottonseed Oil

While bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued narrow, the market was slightly higher with moderate advances in lard, soybeans and other commodities. The market continued to lack stability and struggled to maintain any price gains. Trading was mixed, and was chiefly professional. Government buying of crude cottonseed and soybean oils last week helped to stiffen the market. Fluctuations in lard and other commodities were readily reflected in oil futures. Winterized refined oil was higher at 17½c. per pound tankcars, New York delivery.

Crude oil was firmer and was advanced fractionally under fair demand for export for government account. Trading was moderate at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and Valley and 13c. Texas. Offerings were light as crushers were not pressing for business. Crude oil was quoted at 13¼c. tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 13c. Texas points. Prime cottonseed was nominal at $50 per ton, ginning points. The movement of seed was reported practically over.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	349	16.45	15.65	15.42@15.45
May	779	16.40	15.63	15.41@15.45
July	387	16.30	15.35	15.41S
September	3	15.25	15.25	14.50@15.25
October	6	15.20	15.05	14.65@14.85
December	3	14.55	14.55	14.25@14.80
January	..	....	....	14.25@14.80

Total sales—1,527 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was 13c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley. Practically no business. Crude soybean oil, 12¼c. bid, and 12½c. asked. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $61 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, $53 per ton, bulk, and $52, first half March, Valley basis. Mills comfortably sold to March 15.

Linseed Oil

Demand for oil continued restricted to small lots for actual needs. Consumers also took moderate lots against contracts, but showed little, if any interest in later requirements. Prices for raw oil were unchanged and merely nominal, while resale oil was still available at consessions of at least ½c. per pound, for tankcars. Tung oil also was inactive and unchanged at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Department of Agriculture announced that it will continue to offer its holdings of flaxseed and linseed oil for sale at not less than cost to CCC until the end of this fiscal year.

As a result of frost and drought, in the Argentine in addition to a 10 percent area cut, trade sources estimate the area producing flaxseed for the 1948-49 crop at 1,426,000 hectares, according to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires. Output is forcast at roughly 535,000 metric tons, compared with the trade's 1947-48 estimate of 840,000 metric tons.

The first estimate of Uruguay's 1948-49 linseed crop is placed at 127,074 metric tons, as compared with 97,950 tons in the 1947-48 crop year. The exportable surplus from the 1948-49 crop should be about 100,000 tons, after deducting the amount to be used for seed and domestic consumption, which, converted into oil, would amount to about 30,000 tons. The Uruguayan Government has not fixed the price to producers, but commercial channels believe that the government will set it at about the level of the international market.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil market was in the doldrums, just enough business passing to keep buyers satisfied on current needs and no forward purchases at all. Mills reported a steady volume of shipping orders on maturing contracts and a nearly full run of local processing plants. Surplus oil moved to the CCC at an estimated rate of 25,000,000 pounds a month and it was estimated that the government agency owned between 2 and 3 months supply of oil. World price for oil seems to be levelling off at around 18c. a pound, which is 9¾c. under the CCC price in the East, which means that the oil surplus will pose a problem unless it is sold under a subsidy or at a straight loss.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	6,240,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	111,818,000	168,174,000

Flaxseed — Crushers absorbed light offers of flaxseed at the support level of $6 per bushel. Lower prices for linseed meal and slow demand for oil were offset by the announcement that CCC would not sell flaxseed or linseed oil below cost during the current fiscal year.

Minneapolis — Falling prices in the meal market were of much concern to crushers and to the oil buyers, who continued to buy sparingly from available supplies and pay the full 27c. per pound price for raw oil. The cash flax market quoted steady at $6 per ton, $5.95 for No. 2 grades, with crusher buying sufficiently broad to absorb all the daily offerings. CCC stands ready to take all flaxseed offered but supplies were light enough that crushers took both spot and to arrive supplies without strain. Crushers did sell 200,000 bushels of flaxseed to CCC during the week at Minneapolis, probably surplus stocks not needed to meet crushing needs. Reports from Texas flaxseed area were pessimistic with much replanting of the winter crop because of frost damage. Crop observers were not overly optimistic about production from the replanted areas.

An infestation of white grub worms also were proving a problem to Texas growers, none of the normal control methods used having any apparent effect on the worms which were laying waste to much flaxseed acreage.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	125,000	200,300	88,400	51,000
Since Sept. 1	25,526,000	17,657,400	4,834,000	2,670,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Quiet demand was reported for all grades. Quotations were held at former levels.

Coconut — Prices were firmer with

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, chalky, 2c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, $20 per ton.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.
alkali ref., 1c. per lb.
clarified, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
147.9	145.9	160.6	205.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

higher cost of copra and were advanced 1½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with sellers asking 14¼c. Imports of Philippine coconut oil totaled 11,794,773 pounds during January 1 to 29, 1949, according to the Customs Bureau.

Copra—This market was stronger and quotations were boosted about $20 per ton. Offers for prompt shipment were scarce because of the sold up old crop. Most offers were for new crop, April forward from the Philippines. Prices were nominal at $185 to $190 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Following sale of crude oil at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, the market reacted and additional business was reported at 13½c., same basis. Refined oil was firmer and held at 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Oiticica—Business continued slow, with other drying oils and prices were unchanged and entirely nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars and drums, New York basis.

Olive — While demand was slow, spot stocks were unchanged and generally steady. Spanish oil ranged from $4.45 to $4.75 and Moroccan at $4.10 to $4.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot.

Peanut—It was reported that CCC allocated sufficient peanuts to crushers for about 70 tankcars of oil. Crude oil was sold at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and late sold down to 15½c. Texas. Prices were nominal 16c. in the Southeast and rallied to 16c. to 16½c. nominal. Refined oil was higher and nominad at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Prices scored net gains of 1c. per pound. Trading took place at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, February-June shipment. Government buying early in the week and heavy export business stiffened the market. Refined winterized was higher and held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Refined alkali and clarified oils were increased 1c. to 15.35c. and 14.15 per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively. Purchases of crude soybean oil totaling 331 tankcars were reported by PMA at prices ranging from 13½c. to 10½c. per pound, f.o.b. western mills, according to location, during the period January 28 to February 8.

Tung—Buying interest continued slow and the market was merely nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 20½c. per pound, New York basis. Drums ranged from 22c. to 22½c., as to quantity. Imports at New York totaled 320 tons last week.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	..	....	...	14.00B
May	..	....	....	14.00B
July	..	....	....	13.75B
September	..	....	....	13.75B
October	..	....	....	13.75B
December	..	....	....	12.25B
January	..	....	....	12.25B

Total sales—None.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Active export business kept this market steady. Domestic demand was slow. A good volume of business was reported for export at fractional premiums above the prices for domestic delivery. Lower grades attracted the most attention. Choice white was held at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 7¼c. and house, 6¾c. same basis.

Lard — This market was firmer with competing oils. Heavy export business was reported for shipment to Cuba, Germany and Mexico. Sales of 1,000 tons of refined lard 15¼c. per pound, c. and f. Hamburg for March-April shipment were reported through the Joint Export-Import Agency. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 115,185,515 pounds, February 15, compared with 65,743,885 pounds for the same time last year. Lard and rendered pork fat in the United States totaled 161,857,000 pounds, February 1, compared with 116,397,000 pounds January 1. 133,513,000 pounds, February 1, 1948 and 5-year average of 133,904,000 pounds.

Tallow—Heavy export business was reported last week, which strengthened the tone of this market. All grades were in good request for export at slightly above prices for domestic delivery. Domestic demand was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the active demand for export. Fancy was held at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c. and special, 7½c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Business was light, chiefly for small lots for actual needs.

Grease Oil—Market was unchanged and steady. Demand was still limited to imme-

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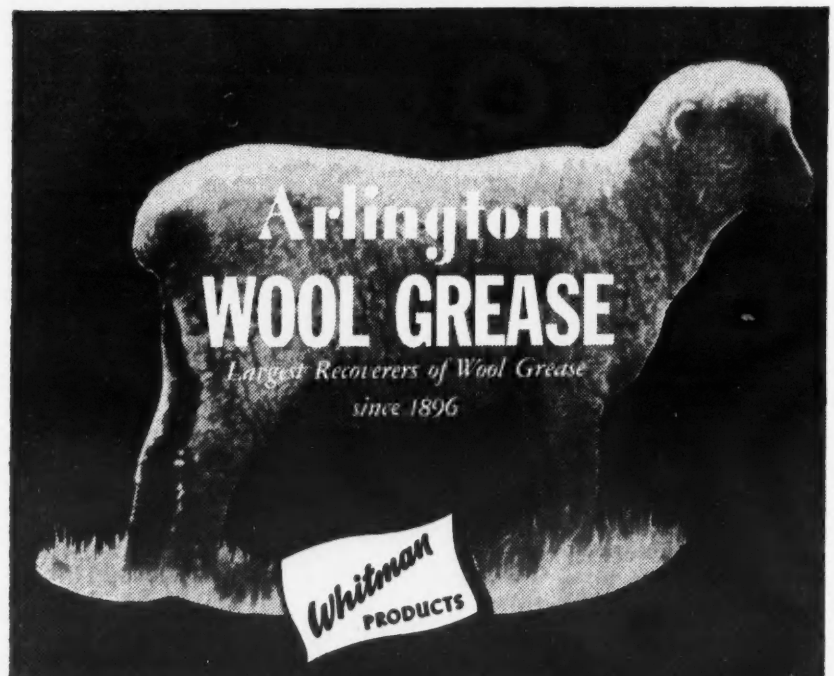

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diate needs. Prices were well held at the recent decline.

Oleo Oil—Demand was slow and quotations for extra were nominal at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, tierces, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine—Inquiry continued inactive. Market was more or less nominal at 12½c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—This market was inactive. Prices were unchanged and nominal at 11c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works, for menhaden and sardine oils.

Los Angeles—No trading in the sardine oil market was reported. The season is over. There are a few cars around but there is no interest. Oil is nominal at 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Refined Fish Oils—Inquiry was confined to small quantities for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged and nominal.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Market was steadier, with the improved tone in tallow and grease. Business was restricted to moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Prices were steady at the recent decline.

Stearic Acid—Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for actual needs. All grades were steady at the recent cut in prices.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Cottonseed cake 41 percent loose was sold at $55 per ton Memphis and $53 asked in the Valley. Sacked 41 percent meal was bid $57. Southeast with crushers holding for $58. There was no improvement in dairy feed demand east of the Mississippi River and demand for cottonseed meal was exceedingly light.

Linseed Meal—Trading restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were lower and the market unsettled.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal quoted at $62 per ton, bulk f.o.b. Minneapolis with a slight improvement in demand as the corn market settled down after a sharp price slump and recovery move. Buying was largely for immediate shipment and crushers were hard pressed, despite the fact that values were under what they considered a base price on meal production. Crushers estimated that meal at $64@$65 per ton balanced out production with oil at 27c., but indicated that production would slow if the meal market dropped much lower.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	13,740,000	14,610,000
Since Sept. 1	37,120,000	40,070,000

Soybean Meal—North Carolina processors quoted $63.50 per ton for 45 percent bagged old process, February shipment. Bulk 44 percent new process was sold at $50 Decatur, but 41 percent expeller is expected to bring from $2 to $3 premium especially in view of the firmer markets.

Waxes

Beeswax—Light sales were reported for actual requirements. Crude and refined grades were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Candelilla—Selling pressure and lack of demand continued to unsettle this market. Business was slow. Crude was quoted at 51c. to 52c. per pound, and refined, 56c. to 58c., on spot, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry was light and the market was more or less nominal for most grades. No. 3, chalky was scarce and firmer as a result of the floor price of 60c. f.o.b. Brazil and was well held at 67c. to 69c. per pound on spot, as to quantity. No. 3, North country, crude was unchanged at 72c. to 74c. per pound and refined, 77c. to 79c. Distressed lots of yellow No. 1, were scarcer and prices were raised to $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, according to quantity and seller. No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.03 to $1.05.

Ouricury—Prices were unchanged, but merely nominal. Supplies on spot were limited. Interest in replacements continued inactive and the market reflected the lower cost of carnauba.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

maceutical preparations, all from Latin America; $605,000 for manila or abaca, and $100,000 for sisal or henequen from the Philippines, and a decrease of $1,400,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To French North Africa—$520,000 for copper and copper products from the United States, and $1,236,000 for copra from the Philippines.

To French Overseas Territories—$358,000 for lard from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$188,000 for naval stores, $15,000 for whale oil and fish oils, $191,000 for lard, $712,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, $72,000 for nonmetallic minerals, except petroleum; $7,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $8,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, and $285,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, all from the United States; $50,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, and $90,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States; and $933,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia.

To Italy—$742,000 for lard, $1,025,000 for vegetable oils and fats including oleomargarin, and $926,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To Ireland—$154,000 for leather and leather products, except footwear and $14,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum from the United States; $10,000 for leather and leather products except footwear and $10,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum from Canada.

To Netherlands—$2,587,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $1,354,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $15,000 for alcohol, $275,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $287,000 for essential oils, $904,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum, $5,000 for lecithin, $65,000 for nickel and nickel products, $637,000 for soybeans, $250,000 for naval stores, $254,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, $618,000 for soybean oil $1,039,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, and $3,390,000 for flaxseed, all from the United States; $98,000 for essential oils from Latin America; $35,000 for nickel and nickel products, $40,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum, $520,000 for copper and copper products, $20,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, and $60,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, all from Canada; $274,000 for hides and skins, $25,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $180,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers, and $1,178,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, all from Latin America; $1,416,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Middle East; $16,000 for essential oils from Japan and $23,000 for essential oils from China.

To Norway—$192,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils from the United States; $18,000 for manila or abaca and $335,000 for lead and lead products from Latin America.

To Sweden—$1,550,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States; $1,300,000 for the same from the Middle East; and $2,600,000 for the same from Latin America.

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U. S. Commerce Chamber Plans Economic Institute

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold an economic institute at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, on February 25. The feature of the meeting will be a series of talks on "The Future of Business Research," in which speakers will debate the efficacy of research surveys in view of last fall's upset of election polls.

Elliot, Bramson Join Holzhauer

A. C. Elliot and George Bramson have joined the sales staff of W. C. Holzhauer, broker in vegetable oils and shortening, New York. Mr. Elliot has taken charge of the export department, and Mr. Bramson has been assigned to represent the firm in the New York area.

U. S. Procurement Methods

—Continued from page 3

purchases or to store such commodities. It would also designate certain agencies to purchase specified supplies for all agencies and it would award contracts to vendors for common-use items.

Federal Supply Activities

The commission accompanied its report on The Office of General Services, which included brief comments on supply activities, with a separate report on this important internal function.

The Federal government is spending more than $6,000,000,000 a year for new materials, supplies, and equipment for regular activities of the civilian and military agencies. In addition, since 1941, the Federal government has been engaged in enormous purchases for export in connection with lend-lease and foreign-aid programs. It makes huge purchases of strategic and critical materials from foreign sources and imports them for the national stockpile. The government also has, in storage in continental United States, military and civilian inventories valued at $27,000,000,000.

It was stated by the commission that it was impossible for them to work out a completely detailed system of supply for the government, but rather to recommend an organization which can develop an effective mechanism. The supply operation includes specification, or the task of establishing standards, for property to be purchased; purchasing, or the acquisition of property; traffic management, inspection, property identification, storage and issue and property utilization.

The deficiencies of the Federal supply system, the commission said, stem in part from deficiencies in companion staff services, namely, the personnel and fiscal activities.

In the accompanying report of the task force that investigated the shortcomings of the procurement systems, much of the blame was placed squarely on the General Accounting Office and the general inertia that prevails among procurement officers because of the heavy load of record-keeping and lack of opportunities for advancement.

Among the recommendations were the following:—

a. Enact legislation which will repeal the conglomeration of existing statutes, clear the books of present restrictive and often conflicting decisions and regulations, and provide the basic principles for an effective supply system.

b. Enact legislation to apply the principles of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to buying by all agencies. This act permits contracts to be negotiated under specified circumstances and conditions and raised from $100 to $1,000 the ceiling for purchases without competitive bids.

c. Establish a supply policy committee composed of representatives of the Bureau of Federal Supply and the National Military Establishment to coordinate civilian and military supply operations.

d. Establish a Bureau of Federal Supply in the Office of General Services with competent personnel and clothed with adequate authority to provide the leadership necessary to achieve in the executive branch an efficient supply organization which would also coordinate with the National Military Establishment.

Trade Briefs

Boyle-Midway, Inc., manufacturer of "Aerowax" floor wax, has renewed its contract for two coast-to-coast radio programs through 1949.

Fairbanks Soap Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has appointed W. N. Keefe vice-president in charge of manufacturing and W. J. DeRocher treasurer.

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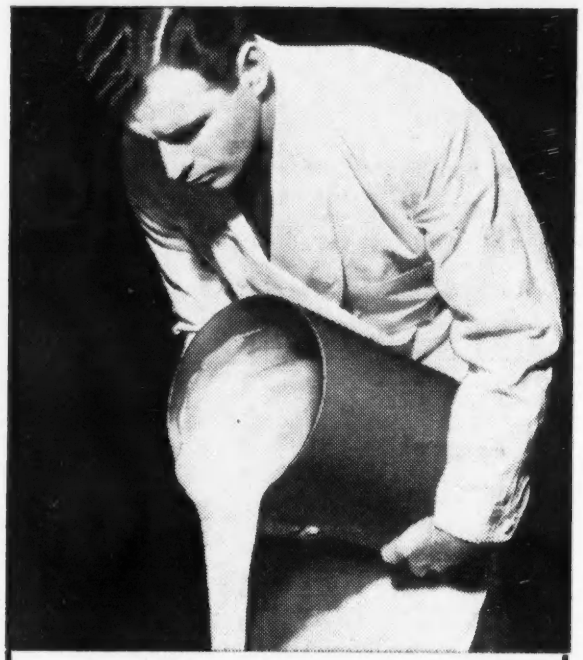

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1—Patterson 3' x 4' jacketed, steel lined Ball Mill.
20—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.
2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Sifter or Screener, 40" x 120", all stainless steel.
1—600 gal. stainless steel steam jacketed, agitated, closed Reaction Kettle.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass lined jacketed, agitated Kettles.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 19—42" x 42" shelves.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water cooled Roller Mills, 12" x 32" and 16" x 40", M.D.
8—J. H. Day 80 and 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. jacketed, vacuum Double Arm Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. stainless clad Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 36" x 36" wood plate and frame Filter Press having 28 chambers, making 1¾" cake.
1—Jay-Bee 2UX Hammer Mill 30 HP motor.
2—Dureo 2" x 1¼" Durlron Acid Pumps 5 HP totally enclosed motors.
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5—S&S. Rodgers Powder Fillers.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".

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2 Crossley 54"x48" Pebble Mills, Silox lining.
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Pony Labelrite, Ermold & World Semi & Fully Auto. Rotary & Straight-away Labelers.
Burt Wraparound Labeler.
Colton and Stokes Rotary Tablet and Model T Machines.
Stokes & Smith G-1, Duplex Automatic Auger Powder Fillers.
Shriver 36" Rubber Covered and 42" Plate and Frame Wash Type Filter Presses.
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1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with motor and accessories.
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1—Micro Pulverizer, 4TH, also 1—2TH.

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3—7,500 gal. Steel Kettles, with copper coils, closed, agitated, 10' dia. x 12'6" deep, 15' overall height.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Kettle, Jacketed, open top, agitated, 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum Kettle, jacketed, closed, 5' dia. x 8'6" deep.
20—250 gal. Copper, Jacketed, Kettles, open top, with stands, 50" dia. x 42" deep.

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2—48" Troy Steel Basket Centrifugals, with V-belt motor drive.

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1—W & P Mixer, size 16, unjacketed, 150 gallon.
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1—W & P Mixer, size 12, jacketed, 20 gal.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, motor driven.

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2—Devine 17 shelf Vacuum Dryers, complete with pump and motor.

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1—Abbe Lenart 55 gallon stainless Steel Mixer.

6—Day, Robinson ribbon type Mixers, 50 lbs. to 1,500 lbs.

5—Stokes 10 gallon to 75 gallon Reactors, agitated and jacketed, MD.

1—Sturdevant laboratory size Jaw Crusher.

8—Mikro Pulverizers, from bantam size to a No. 2.

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1—Crossley Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 100 gallons.

5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers, (New).

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1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8'.
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3—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Mach., S.S. Parts, 5 H.P. Motors.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 20 H.P.
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2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
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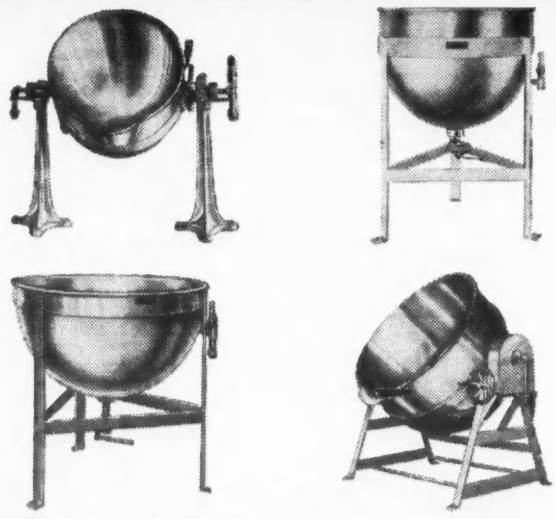

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Antibiotics Hearing

—Continued from page 3

into a certification law that covers drugs generally as a means of controling all drug preparations.

He listed these five points, which he thought should be discussed fully:—

1. Definite consideration of decertification of penicillin G, dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin sulphate.

2. A thorough exploration of the reasons for certification and what is wrong with the new drug provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act which makes it necessary to have a certification law.

3. A thorough discussion of the definition of antibiotics and what is intended to be covered by this term.

4. The criteria by which it is to be determined when a new drug needs to be certified.

5. A discussion of the same criteria for decertification. Certification should be a two-way street.

Philosophy of Food and Drug Act

He argued that when a drug has been placed under certification it is an almost hopeless task to ever get it decertified. It tends to transfer the responsibility now in the hands of the manufacturer to the Food and Drug Administration. Certification of drugs, he added, involves a change in the philosophy of the Food and Drug Act more fundamental than may be generally realized.

Dr. Dunbar appeared to be somewhat surprised by the statements of Mr. Harrop and hastened to say that the FDA has no intention of seeking an amendment to the law for the certification of drugs generally.

He explained that the reason for the certification of penicillin was the situation that surrounded the development of the drug. Certification, he added, both in the case of penicillin and streptomycin was because the products were difficult of proper manufacture; they were tricky substances that had a tendency to change without apparent reason and because they were difficult of assay.

With respect to the question of decertification, Dr. Dunbar said, he realized that it is a peculiar trait of bureaucrats never to let go of anything, but he has not yet reached the point where he felt that the agency can decertify penicillin or streptomycin. He said that he had no objection to decertification when we have reached the point of basic safety of the consumer and competent manufacturer. He did not feel that we have yet reached that point.

Certification Criteria Needed

Dr. H. A. Holaday of E. R. Squibb & Sons spoke of the need for some criteria that would show what drugs need to be certified and when they can be decertified. He said that industry is in the dark on both these points. He could not understand why penicillin G had to be tested by the manufacturer for toxicity and then again by the FDA, since it is a drug of pure crystalline penicillin. He said that he has never encountered any penicillin G that is toxic.

Henry Welch, chief of the division of penicillin control and immunology of the FDA, defended the agency against the industry's criticism. He said that he was "completely bowled over" by the desire for decertification of streptomycin sulphate and dihydrostreptomycin. If these are decertified then the other streptomycin salts also should be decertified, he said, but added that he did not agree that any of them are yet ready for decertification.

"You say that penicillin G is ready for decertification," he said. "Why, there isn't a manufacturer in this room who hasn't had trouble in the manufacture of penicillin G within the last year—and some in the last few months. We are still rejecting between 1 and 2 percent of the penicillin and most of it is penicillin G."

Bacitracin Certification Questioned

Mr. Harrop asked why it is necessary to place bacitracin under certification. A new drug application is already in effect for that drug, he pointed out, and thus it has already met the requirements of the law. Mr. Welch's reply was that there is nothing in the new drug section of the law that deals with the efficacy of a new drug. It covers only the question of safety. This came as somewhat of a surprise to the meeting, but Mr. Welch insisted that this was so and that the FDA had given effect to a number of new drug applications which have no efficacy.

Charles Crawford, Associate Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, told the meeting that it was fantastic to contemplate certification of drugs generally. The reasons why antibiotics have been picked out for certification, he said, is their tremendous importance to the public generally. They are tricky drugs to handle, he added, not so much from the standpoint of difficulties in manufacture as from the standpoint of the uncertainty of assay. He challenged the statement that certification diminishes the responsibilities of the manufacturers. He said it placed more responsibility on the manufacturers because they know their products are being checked by the government.

Individual Decertification

George Sibley of E. R. Squibb & Sons suggested that some means be provided whereby a drug could be decertified on an individual manufacturer basis. Certainly there are some manufacturers whose products do not need certification, he said, yet they are compelled to continue this expense. Unless some such protective device is provided, he stated, some manufacturers are faced with the useless expenditure of millions of dollars over the next twenty-five years.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

tures prices were also advanced, with nearby futures quoted at 65c. to 66c. per pound, March shipment at 59c. to 61c. per pound, and April-May shipment at 55c. to 57c. per pound.

White pepper supplies were said to be almost non-existent in New York, and replacements abroad were reportedly available only at top levels. The market was considerably stronger last week, closing at 95c. to 95½c. per pound. Red pepper of Hontaka origin for future delivery was also reported stronger, and was quoted at 60c. to 61c. per pound.

Reports from India that black pepper, formerly sold in twenty-five ton lots, is currently being offered in much smaller lots, ranging from five to fifteen tons, would seem to lend credence to previous reports which indicated doubt as to the size of the crop. India has shown no inclination to shade prices on March shipments, and it is unlikely that any easing in the price structure will be felt until large lots again appear on the market.

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Trade Briefs

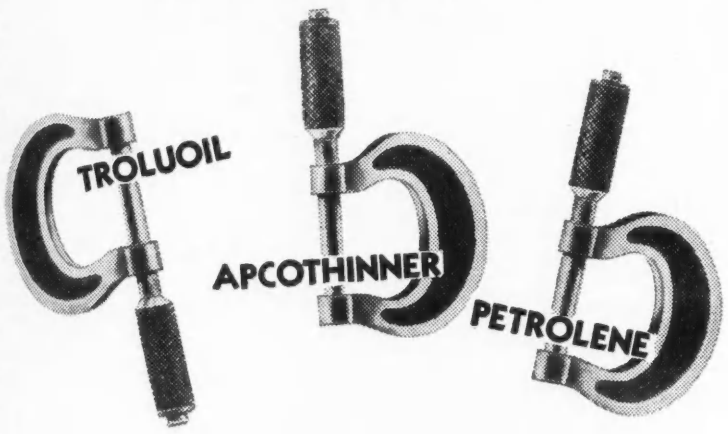
Pennsylvania Refining Company, Butler, Pa., has added L. Gordon Grinnell and Donald F. Hodgson to the sales department of its Cleveland plant.

John Post, formerly manager of employee relations for Standard Brands, Inc., has been appointed manager of the newly created industrial relations department of Continental Oil Company.

George A. Johnson has retired from the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company after thirty-seven years of service. He was the company's area manager in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau has reelected as chairman of the board of governors L. M. Cassidy, vice-president in charge of sales for the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York.

UNIFORMITY



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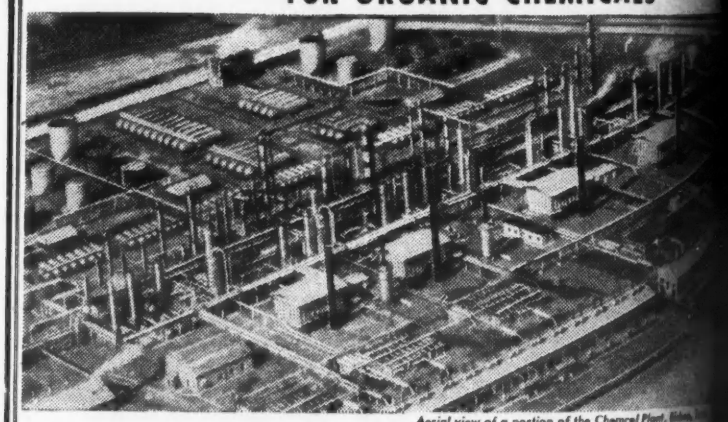

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas

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